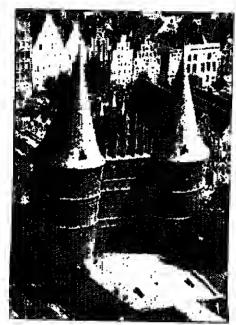
## Routes to tour in Germany The German Holiday Route - from the Alps to the Baltic

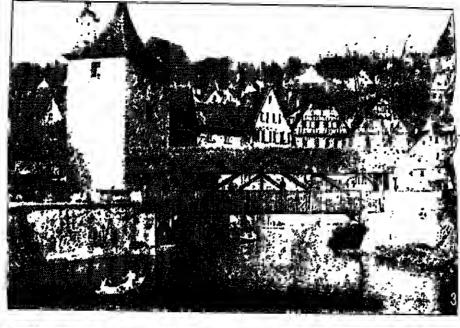


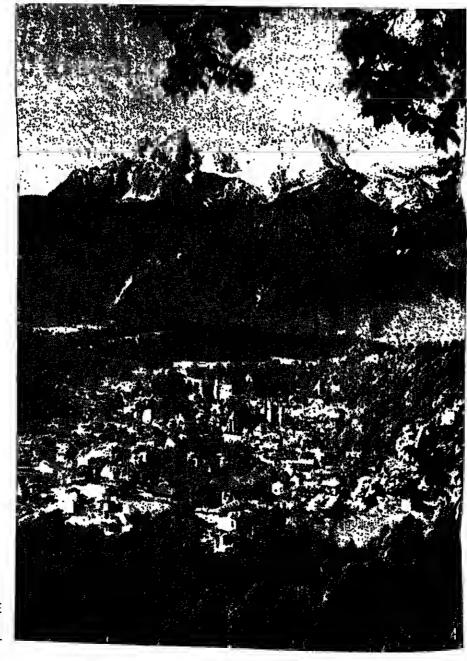


German roads will get you there, and if you plan to see as much as you can, why not travel the length of the country? From the Alpine foothills in the south via the typical Mittelgebirge range to the plains of the north, you will pass through the most varied landscapes. And so you needn't take pot luck in deciding on a route, we recommend the German Holiday Route from the Alps to the Baltic.

Start in the south with Berchtesgaden and its bob run. Maybe you have already heard tell of Landshut, a mediaeval Bavarian town with the world's largest brick-andmortar tower. Or of Erbach In the Odenwald, with its castle and the Ivory Museum. Or of Alsfeld with its half-timbered houses, the Harz mountain towns or the 1,000-year-old-Hanseatic port of Lübeck.

Visit Germany and let the Holiday Route be your guide - from the Alps to the Baltic.





3 Schwäbisch Hall

4 Berchtesgaden

2 Melsungen

1 Lübeck



DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS EV. DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE asae 69, D-6000 Frankfurt/M.

# The German Tribune

Twenty-sixth year - No. 1269 - By alr

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

ISSN 0016-8858

### First visit to Germany by an Israeli head of state

### Nachrichten

Thaim Herzog himself said he was surprised how little opposition was voiced by lellow-Israelis to his intention of being the first President of Israel to pay the Federal Republic of Germany a

Protests there were between Akko and Eilat, assatty linked with a reference to the trial of Ivan Demianyuk and the visions of murderous brutality in German concentration camps to which it again gave rise.

But in comparison with earlier outbreaks of protest the objections raised were far less emotional this time.

In 1951 there was fighting in the streets, with Herm leader, later Premier, Menachem Begin calling for a storm of the Knesset in protest against talks ou the reparations offered by Chancellor

Fourteen years later, when the first German ambassador, Rolf Pauls, arrived in Israel to take up his duties, thousands of outraged survivors of the Nazi holocaust marched through Jerusalem and Tel Aviv in protest.

It seems to have taken the visits by Willy Brandt, the first German Chancelfor to visit tsrael while in office, in 1973, and by Richard von Weizsäcker, LATTER CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR STATEMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

#### IN THIS ISSUE

PEOPLE IN POLITICS Vogel says he will not be e mere caretaker SPD cheirman

NOITAIV European airlinea given

ultimatum to open up skies to competition

Mother charged with killing daughters aged 5 and 7

as Federal President, in 1986, to make rael.

They may well have succeeded hecause they made no pretence of normality, respecting instead the angaing "special relationship" hetween the western successor state to the Third Reich and the "Jewish national home" that in 1948 became the State of Israel.

Barely 18 months earlier Herr von Weizsäcker, much to the harely euncealed chagrin of some of his fellow-Christian Democrats, laid down, in his speech marking the 40th anniversary of

VE Day, yardsticks that permanently govern this special relationship between

the second that reconciliation, let alone forgiveness, is not for states or governtween individuals.

zog flew straight to the site of the former

an embarrassing compromise such as the visit to Bitburg paid by Chancellor Kohl and President Reagan, Rementbrance is all that was involved; nothing

tedly attached importance to the fact that his visit to Germany is not an act of hirgiveness, it being not for him to bir-

tion. He called the Federal Republic the most pro-Isruel country outside the Un-He also referred to the Federal Re-

twin cities in the Federal Republic. He saw his visit as the logical consequence of relations as they were deve-

President Herzog has lived in Pnlestine since 1935, but unlike the many European Jews from Russin or Polnnd who helped to found and develop Israel, he was horn in Northern Ireland and is

He studied of Cambridge and Saudharst and served as a British intelligence corps officer in the Second World War.

in Hesse in the first State poll since the general election in January. The elec-

tion was called after the coalltlon of

SPD and Greens collapsed in February.

The SPD dropped six percentage points

enmoared to the last election 14

munths ago - their 40.2 per eent is

their worst result in Hesse since the

war. The CDU Increased its vote from

39.4 per cent to 42.1 per cent. It and

the FDP will have 56 seats with 54 for

the SPD and Greens. The result is a tri-

amph for the Premier-cleet, Walter

Wallmann, Environment Minister In

the Boun Cablact and a former Mayor

of Frankfurt, Result: CDU 42.1 per

cent, 47 scats (39.4 per cent at the last

election, 44 seats in the old assembly);

SPD 40.2, 44 (46.2, 51); Greens 9.4,

10 (5.9, 7); FDP 7.8, 9 (7.6, 8).

Page 14 The CDU and the FDP have won power

the Federal Republic and Israel. His first maxim was that there can be no reconciliation without remembrance.

ments to give; it can unly take place he-On his arrival in Bonn President Her-

Belsen concentration camp with his host, Richard von Weizsäcker. This time the choice of venue was not

Besides, President Herzog has repea-

Yet he had no hesitation in terming the visit a gesture of growing normalisa-

publie's economic potential, to the steady flow of burrist traffic from and

loping between the two countries.

It would nonetheless hardly have been conceivable had it not been for the two heads of state.

lareell Prealdent Chelm Herzog (lelt) end Bonn Prealdent Richard von Welzsäcker with lieg-wevere in Bonn.

A background of this kind has naturally given him characteristics Germans like to consider typically British, such as tolerance and a pragmatic approach.

They made him as predestined for this particular state visit as his sensitive intelligent hast, Herr von Weizsäcker, many of whose speeches have ruised valid objections to the appallingly foolish concept of the "grace of late birth" (meaning having been too young to be directly responsible for the Nazi era).

President Herzog visited the Federal Republic at a time when Conservatives keen to call it a day where the past was concerned felt their hour had come.

It is only weeks or months since election uddresses advised Germans at long last to "step out of the shndow" of histo-

The dust has yet to settle on a dispute between historians that amounted to an attempt to question the unique characer of the Third Reich's genocide of the

The German New Left made a similar attempt in the 1960s, incidentally, attributing to the Palestinians the role of the "new Jews."

Normalisation connut be based on such unlody attempts to forget history. Progress toward normalisation has, in contrast, been accomplished by German politicians who chose not to forget.

Konrad Adenauer, for instance, went it alone in London at the end of 1951, mer Nahum Goldmann at Claridge's and told him Germans were duty bound to at least try to make amends.

Willy Brandt, it will be recalled, went on beuded knees before the Warsaw Glicito memorial in 1971, Richard von Weizsäcker ean also be said to come in this category.

In an interview with the Bonn daily Die Weh President Herzog said: "We cannot forget the past, and no-one wants to forget it, at least not us, but we don't dare forger the future either."

This axiom wears well in Germany too. Without the past there can be no future, and without remembrance there can be no reconciliation.

Felix Hardieb (Nürnberger Nachrichten, 4 April 1987)

#### **Voters reject** SPD in **Hesse election**

The Christian and Free Democrats ■ have wrested power from the Social Democrats in Hesse. The majority is a wafer-thin two,

For the Hesse CDU leader and Federal Environment Minister Walter Wallmann, whose second state assembly election eampaign it was as Land party leader, it was the triumph of his political

He led his party to victory in "Red" Hesse, traditionally Social Democratic

but in recent years both "Red" and

It was a historic victory, marking the

end of over 40 years in which the SPD reigned supreme in Hesse. The Social Democrats have hit rock

bottom, being hard-hit by polarisation between the Red and Green and Christian and Free Democratic blocs.

The Greens have not only won over traditionally SPD voters; they have also shown that the SPD, in alliance with the Greens as in Hesse, can no longer command a majority.

Hesse SPD leader Hans Krollmunn learnt to his chagrin that many Social Democrats and SPD voters are opposed to the SPD-Green paet.

The SPD's dramatic decline in Hesse Continued on page 13



### Soviet officials 'taking a more open attitude'

The writer, Horst Teltschik, is Bonu Chancellor Helmut Kohl's foreign poliry udriser.

Derestroika ("Reorganisation" ur Reconstruction"), Democracy and Optimism are the roadside slogaas in Moseow with which the Soviet leadership seeks to enlist support for its new

Soviet officials we talk with refer to a "revolutionary policy" that General Secretary Gorbachov has begun.

Western visitors sense changes, but not a "revolutionary" spirit. A stroll round the streets, shops and restaurants of Moseow enriveys the same impres-

Yet the atmosphere has changed in talks. Members of the Bergedorf Discussinn Group, who last visited Moscow two years ago, now encountered more openness and greater readiness for dia-

Dogmatie, empty formulas and verbal aggression were the exception, not the rule. Soviet officials consulted frankly refer, especially in personal talks, to difficulties that still beset the "reorganisation" of Soviet economy and society and remain to be surmounted.

They refer with evident satisfaction to the fresh breeze in the Soviet media and in intellectual life. There are a growing number of attractive new films and stage productions. New books and modera art exhibitions command atten-

One still wantlers whether this process will continue, let alone be intensified. Will it he restricted to a few sectors or will it extend to and change other areas of life?

Hopes are intermingled with scenticisal, expectations with worry that it might all prove but short-lived.

What does it all have to do with us? What effect will these doubtless exciting developments within the Soviet Union have on East-West ties as a whole and on ties between Bonn and Moseow in

Vadim Zagladin, First Deputy Head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, said in his address to the Bergedorf Discussion

"We want to contribute, with these domestic reforats, toward coalidencebuilding." The first step in this direction was to end confrontation, to climinate hostility, to dispense with enemy con-

Both sides must recognise and respeet the differences between their social and governmental systems. They must not tell each other how the other side ought to he runniag its affairs. That merely sows the seeds of discord.

Countries ought instead to acknowledge that despite their differences they share a wide range of common interests. They ought jointly to embark on a quest for joint interests. These laterests were greater than what ilivided us.

These words of Mr Zagladin's were aimed at the Germun members of the discussion group. They were an unmistakable call for dialogue and cooperation with the Federal Republic of Ger-

He added that the Federal Republic was particularly well suited, by virtue of

its economie, scientific and technological puteatial, to making a greater and mujer contribution toward detente.

SONNTAGSBLATT

This sign of the desire for cooperation with the Federal Republic of Germaay was reflected in all talks held in the Soviet capital.

It was the response to the 18 March Boan government policy statement in which Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl referred to the many "unexhausted possibilities" of cooperation between our two countries in all sectors.

The Chaacellor expressly referred to this cooperation with the Soviet Union as our most important neighbour to the East in the overall context of East-West relations because it would benefit not only our two states and peoples but also foster understanding between Enst and West in general.

His dictum that relations with the Sovici Uaion are "of central importance

for us" and must be developed on the basis of treaties coachided and of the Helsinki Final Act has fallen on fertile ground where the Soviet leaders are

This stated readiness on the Soviet leadership's part for dialogue and cooperation is naturally linked to the domestic policy process inaugurated by General Secretary Gorbachov.

The Federal Republic, no less than the Soviet Union, finds itself confronted by the political challenge of being increasingly affected by and dependent on international changes and international economic and amnetary trends.

The comment by an official at the Soviet Institute of World Economies that the Soviet Union ao longer aims to become self-supporting points in the same ilirection.

This opens up many possibilities of cooperation between the Ferleral Republic of Germany and the USSR, as outlined in detail by Chancellor Kohl in his government policy statement.

Special importance must be attached, at all levels, to political dialogue, it is pleasing to note that all Soviet ufficials conferred with in Moseow expressly confirmed this point. Important talks in Bonn and Moscow this year have already been arranged.

Both sides are agreed that they must not be one-off occasions. They must mark the beginning of a preferably continuous process including summit meet-

Continued on page 3

#### Bonn's new man in Moscow is going for fourth time

time in his diplomatic career, for Audreas Meyer-Landrut, state secretary at the Bonn Foreign Office.

Dr Meyer-Landrut, 57, had been hoping to be sent to the Palais Heauharaais, but the high road to Bonn's embassy in Paris was nut to be his,

Foreign Minister Genscher und Chancellur Kohl have decided instead to entrust him with another, far from unimportant mission.

Meyer-Laadrut is to take over in Moscow from Ambassador Kastl, who has reached retirement age.

It is back to Moscow for the man Jörg Knstl himself took over from in 1983 when Meyer-Lundrut was recalled to

It was a reshuffle Moscow regretted. not because Kastl was not held in esteem but hecause Meyer-Laadrut was held in particularly high repute.

Yet he served as Bona's ambassador to Moscow from 1980 to 1983, at a time coastant and continuous chill in East-West relations. Those were the which gave rise to heuted emotions in and sociology. both Enst and West.

Yet Meyer-Landrut, an astute analyst of Ostpolitik trends in the 1970s as a 1957. Foreign Office expert, succeeded in earning and retaining the respect of the Soviet leadership regardless of the vicissitudes of the overall political climate.

He was helped by speaking perfect Russian, a facility not shared by other Western nmhassadors in Mosenw, and above all by his appreciation of the Rus-

Both he owed to his childhood as a Baltic German, born and bred in the Estonian capital Reval, now Tallian, and Irrought up hilingually.



A Baltic childhood . . . Andraas Meyar-Landrut. (Phon: Buildeshildstelle)

He has always retained a soft spot for the East. He and his family were forced. by the Red Army to leave their hume when he was 10, but after he war he days of the missile deployment debate, studied Russian, East European history

He took a PhD in Slavonic and East Europeaa studies and joined the foreign who followed and influenced the course service. He was first sent to Moscow in

A mere 10 years later he was again posted to the Soviet capital, returning in 1980 as ambassador. He has now been sent back to Moseow yet again. His appointment must be seen partly as a hint to the Kremlin.

The appointment of a high-grade connoisseur of Soviet affairs as amhassador should make it clear to the Soviet leadership how highly the Bonn government values improved relations.

Jouchim Worthmann (Stuffgarter Zeitung, 28 March 1987)

#### Talks here and talks there and everywhere

The first week in April saw & ranking visitors from Lastern & Western Europe in Boun, while case from Bonn were either setting outgre

The latter included Minister of Str. Wolfgang Schäuble of the Chancelle Office (from East Berlin) and stake retaries Volker Rühe and Horst J. chik (ta Moscow).

On 2 and 3 April the Germans, joint economic affairs commission Bonn, the Soviet delegation ke Deputy Premier Alexei Antonov, c last autumn cancelled a Bonn rist.

He is said to have cried off on that easion in connection with Chancelle Kohl's mention of Mikhail Gorbacho and Joseph Goebbels in one breathin; Acustreek interview.

This time the commission met no to confer on Moscow's desire for ( forms of economic cooperation, such-

Premier Antonov visited severalGerman cities, conterring with executives leading companies, and also visitelit Hanover Fair.

3 In Land 2 April, in a jumbo round: talks, almost the entire Federal goverment and the European Commissiconterred in Bonn.

The Commission, including preside Jacques Delors of France and its b vice-presidents Lorenzo Natali of h. Karl-Heinz Narjes of Germany, Fr. Andriessen of Holland, Lord Cockliof Britain and Henning Christophers of Denmark, has 17 members.

It is considered to be well-balanced terms of party-political allegiances, we a definite bias in tayour of middles the-road polities.

From 1 to 4 April the new presidents the European Parliament, Britain's Lo-Plumb, visited Bonn at the invitation Bumlesting Speaker Philipp Jennimer.

Lord Plumb, a Conservative, large owes his appointment to a show of lidarity by the German Christian I' periits. So he was keen to pay Bona first of his 12 inaugural visits.

He iliued with President Wejzsick and conferred with Chancellor Rold From eign Minister Genseher, Feononoe Atlair Minister Bangemann, Social Democr Holger Börner and Hans-Jochen Vog Agriculture Minister Kiechle, Chris Demnerat Alfred Dregger, Free Demos-Woltgang Mischnick and representate of the Greens.

He was welcomed in the Bundet and the Bundeviat, while in Boun! signed the city's Goblen Book.

(Rhenuscher Merkm ) harst und \$5.

The German Tribune Fredrich Reducit: Vertication 10: 1439-04, 1029-09 D-2000 Hamburg 78, Tel. 22 85 € Teles: 02-14733

Editor-in-chief Olto Heinz Editor Afeitendis Anton English lenguage sub-editor Eman Burners - Dist button manager Georgine Piccore

Advertising rates #51770-15. Annual eubacryston DIA 45 Printed by CW Niemore: Druck trave's Ostribuled in the USA of MASS MAILUIGS & LE Wast 24th Street New York by 10054 Articles in THE GERMAN TRIBUTE are leans reffor the cripinel lest and published by agreemen with being newspapers in the Federal Republic of Germany

in all correspondence please quite your substitution dumber which appears un the wrapper, celineer as in lake above your address

**EUROPE** 

No. 1269 - 12 April 1987

#### **Brussels Commission goes to Bonn to** tackle some vexed questions

For the first time in the 30-year history of the European Community, the entire Enropean Commission has travelled to a member state for talks. It went to Boun to discuss the vexed questions of: agricultural compensation, which Brussels wants to reduce; the Cummunity's financial crisis, and Bunn's rejection of a 13-hilliunmark, five-year Community rescurelt programue.

Dark clouds of misunderstanding have been honging heavily over relations between Bonn and Community institutions for mouths.

The President of the European Commission, Jacques Delors, went to Boan in February, but that did not help. Neither did an exchange of letters with Bonn Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

So the 17-member Commission drove to Bonn in a coavoy of at least 27 cars (the entourage included interpreters and advisers).

But there was no intention of enting bumble pie. The enstedian of the Treaties of Rome has nothing to regret. All the Commission has done over

the years is to forward proposals to the Community's decision-making body, the Conneil of Ministers, in an attempt to foster the process of European integrotion which began 30 years ago.

This is in the interests of the Boun

#### Continuad from paga 2

ings. As the meetings between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachov have shown, such talks are the prerequisite for a new quality in minual relations and for brisk development in economic affairs, arts and science and, obove all, in the humanitarian sector.

The German government will make use of every opportunity of achieving these objectives and devote its full energy and creativity to making progress.

The swift completion of an agreement on environmental protection with the Soviet Union and the forthcoming signing of three agreements on scientific and technological cooperation are first, important steps that must be followed by

Soviet Deputy Premier Antonov's visit to Bonn will open up turther opportunities in the economic sector.

If progress can be successfully can inued, and at present there are more signs that they can than that they cannot, this German-Soviet cooperation should give a powerful boost to relations with neighbouring East and South-East European countries, and with Enst Germany in particular.

The results of talks held in East Berlin by Herr Schäuble, Minister of State at the Chancellor's Office, certainly point in this direction.

What will mainly matter is to put our eards on the table, as it were, to make it clear that relations with all these countries and with the Soviet Union are part of an inverall policy.

Foreign Minister Genseher and General Secretary Gorbachuv expressed their desire in Moseow last July to turn over a "new leaf" in German-Soviet relations. The door has now been opened.

It would open even wider if the disarmament tulks between the superpowers were to lead this year to a first specific measure of disarmament. There is a possibility that they might do so.

Horst Teltschik (Deutsches Allgemeines Simintagsblutt, Hamburg, 5 April 1987)

government and all political parties in the Federal Republic

So the ideological basis for discussions can be taken for granted. What is missing is Bonn's willingness to stop jainming on the brakes (as it has been doing for some time) and to stop maiataining that it is the paymaster of Eu-

The claim that Bonn is the real financier of the Community of Twelve is a naive fallacy.

In reality, the benefits of Community membership for the Federal Republic of Germany are difficult to quantify, siace Bonn owes so much to trade with Community member states.

As one in four workers in the Federal Republic directly or indirectly depend on export activities it is lait to claim that roughly seven million West German jobs are guaranteed by intra-Commun-

This asset by far exceeds Bonn's net payments to Brussels in the agricultural field and adds n new dimension to a comparison between the pros and consof Community membership.

Some of the reasons for Bona's restrained policy towards the Community are more obvious.

The domands made during aruss demonstrations by West German steel industry workers and farmers were also

cleven million farmers have undeniably been misled by an abstract agricultural

Bonn should recall, however, that the structure and qualities of individual market regulations in this field were also approved of in Brussels by its own Agriculture Ministers, This also applies to the Community's steel industry poli-

What is needed is a concerted effort to get things sorted out.

The Commission cannot be held responsible for the fact that the food supply situation on the world market has passed saturation point and that there is virtually no outlet for the Community's food surpluses.

The crisis in the steel industry primurily results from the downturn in demanif and act from the atistokes made in Brussels.

The full in the construction industry. the inroads made by plastics into traditional steel supply sectors and the competition of steel plaats set up (in some cases with Community funds; in developing constries are its main de-

A step in the right direction would be a reduction of agricultural and steel in-

Although this is a major challenge its significance seems secondary in comparison with the resultant problem. What happens to all the redundant farmers and steel industry workers?

In view of the sagging economy substitute jobs enanut be produced out of a

The state will again be called upon to provide a corresponding social security

The current dispute between Bonn and Brussels would be reduced to a minor skirmish if only both sides would think more realistically about what is at

An "economic declaration of war" on the Commission is just as futile as the constant reference to Bonn's obstructions ia certain Community policy

After all, Bonn itself approved of the reduction of monetary compensatory amounts in 1984, albeit with the now forgotten proviso that no Community farmer should suffer as a result of this

A further fact is that Chancellor Helmut Kohl supported the creation of a European technology and research poliey during the Community summit in Milaa in 1985, but that Bonn now rejects an adequate funding of its initial stages.

It is also true that Bonn and West German industry called for the setting up of a large market with no frontiers by 1992, hut that Bonn's ministers are making very heavy weather of the 300 legal approxiat-

ations needed to achieve this goal. On the other hand, Boun can quite rightly accuse the Commission of not having taken environmental protection as seriously as the Federal Republic of Germany, itself a major victim of transnational pollution.

Furthermore, the Commission still is still unwilling to shape European transport policy to the needs of a Community vithoug frontiers.

After all, the Federal Republic allows cars and forries from all nations to drive Tree of charge on the most extensive motorway network in the whole of Western Lurope, whereas German motorists in France, Italy, Greece, Portugal and Sprin have to pay for this privilege.

Helmin J. Webind (Soarbrlicker Zeitung, 1 April 1987)

#### Turkey told quietly: it's not quite time to come in yet

lmost all European Community Agovernments have said diplomatically that the present is no time for Turkey to apply for membership of the European Community.

If Turkey persists and does apply, it would not mean that it was doing so out of a sense of autional self confidence.

Just the opposite. The worsening of the almost traditional Aegean coaffict with Greece, already a Community member, indicates that Turgut Ozal's government is wedged between the stillpowerful military and the growing Islumic-fuadamentalist movement.

His government seems to be trying to enver up its domestic weakness by steeping up its foreign policy activities. This is not a good basis for an appli-

The start of atembership negotations requires the approval of all 12 members - and Greece is one. Oznl knows this. He has already been told that examination of all the problems before any

decision was made would take a long Applications by Spain and Portugal took eight years to be processed, and

their cases were simpler than Turkey's. Turkey, therefore, seems hardly likely to become a Community member in this century, if at all.

As most Turks are not aware of all this, Ozal is running the risk of giving

#### Frankfurler Rundschau 6.5 cg 4 cg 2 4 6 9 6 1 2 6 1 2 6 1 2

delivering them a huge disappointment, which could lead to an estraagement from the West and the withdrawal from

The Turkish role in the alliance is Ankara's only trump card in this risky manuevre. The trial of strength in the Aegean was appareatly an attempt to demonstrate this leverage.

The 1963 association agreement hetween Turkey and the then Community of Six, which thoughtlessly promised the "freedom of inovement" of Turkish immigrant workers after 1986 and aroused hopes of accession at a later date, was already the result of gentle pressure from Washington.

However, even Bonn, Rome, and a few other Community member governments which might be impressed by the reference to the aspect of Nato memhership should not play along with this line of argument right from the outset.

Although the Greek government leader Andreas Papandreou may not have been a loyal Community partner to tered his course and is now entitled to the Community's solidarity.

What is more, Nnto would stand to

hase if pressure is exerted on Athens. It is clear that Anknru's bilateral problems with Athens must be settled before Turkish application for member-

ship can be seriously considered. The main problems in this equtext are: the compensation claims of Greek citizens for private property in Turkey. the controversial flight puths for civilian aireraft, the delimitation of the continental shelf in the Aegean (for oil drilliag) and, finally, the occupation of northern Cyprus by Turkish troops in violation of international law and the Greek response of stationing troops oa the "demilitarised" (by treaty) islands off the Turkish coast.

Ozal's weak government can hardly he expected to settle these problems without coming unstuck.

However, ueither Bonn nor any other European Community government should intervene. Ankara allowed itself to get involved despite advice to the contrary.

The current situation relieves the Community of Twelve of the hurden of having to official reject a Turkish application, which it might otherwise have

been obliged to do. The long-term objective will be to

consolidate the Community. A Norwegian application for membership within the next decade would probably be welcomed.

The incorporation and integration into the Community of Turkey, however, with its unstable democracy and population fibegin with he has in the meantime alovertax its ability. Erich Hauser

(Frankfurter Randschau, 31 March 1987)



Haus-Joehen Vogel, 64, has made it clear that he has no intention of being a mere caretaker chairman of the SPD until someone else is found.

Just a mouth ago, it looked as if he wouldn't even be in the running. The pace was being made by the ambitious Oskar Lafontaine, left-wing Premier of Saurland.

Latentaine managed a coup last month by cetting another left winger. Hans-Ulrich Klose, elected as party treasurer.

But things did not work out as Lafontaine planned. Willy Brandt's sudden resignation caught him on the hop.

An unusually self-assured and resolute Vogel can now enjoy the satisfaction of having beaten Laternaine to the punch.

Lafontaine has to content himself with the position of deputy party chairman. Voget knows that this is no guarantee that Lafontaine will stay silent.

When Vogel warns that he is no interin figure he is talking primarily to Lafontaine.

Vogel regards his twofold task us party chairman and chairman of the SPD's parliamentary party as a personal chal-

Lafontaine does have certain advanrages in being only deputy chairman; he doesn't have in worry too much about the party's performance in this year's five Land elections. Vogel will have to take the can if the results are had.

The transition from Brandt to Vogel

**■ PEOPLE IN POLITICS** 

### I'm not just a caretaker - new SPD chief Vogel

marks a big change in style. Vogel is characters are poles apart. Bernhard alhardly likely to have made the mistake - ways seems cheerful. Haus-Jochen genof appointing a Greek spokeswoman erally looks serious, almost sad. who is not even in the party.

Brandt's workstyle must have often irritated the Vogel, a pernickety lawyer. He arrying hard to lose, must have felt that Brandt's approach was too casual, too nebulons and on many neeasions too full of compromise.

When Helmit Schmidt resigned as Chancellor in 1983, Vogel was Brandt's favourite to run as the SPD's candidate

Both tried to secure the support of the majority Brandt had set his sights on, on the left of the CDU/CSU.

By joining forces with Brandt, Vogel lost some of his reputation as a party

But although Vogel is not in fnet Brandt's kind of purty left-winger, he is probably the best man to integrate the various currents of thought in the party.

Whether Latentaine will help him remains to be seen. Vogel has a possion for punctuality and is a hard-worker. Lafontaine once told Helmut Schmidt that these qualities were also needed to run a concentration camp — a remark which shows how difficult collaboration between the two is likely to be.

Vogel's brother is Bernhard Vogel. Premier of the Rhineland-Palatinate. Bernhard is a member of the Christian Demoerats.

That is not the only difference. Their



Heedmeeter Image . . , Vogel,

Of course, this is no volume breather for Lafontaine on the wayr

The designated deputy party chairma Labintaine has offered the designated paty chairman Vogel a division of work'r the party executive committee.

Knowing his rival the way he a Vingel must feel a bit microsy about it kind of offer.

Hermann Eid-(General Angelee) Bonn, 25 March 1994

#### The two sides to tough-talking teetotal Johnny Klein

The new Minister for Economic Cooperation in Bonn, Hans Klein (CSU), is called "Johnny" by his colleagues in the Bundestag.

He also has a reputation of acting like

Some formality is part of his nature

He is the opposite of the perpetual

His personality traits also differ con-

a head teacher. It is a reputation he is

and voters who share his sense of crisis

"keep smiling" image displayed during

siderably from those of Chancellor Hel-

mut Kohl, which may make it difficult to

to net as Lafontaine's forerunner came

from Lufontaine himself, who has post-

noned the decision on who is to be the

party's next candidate for chancellar-

Lafortaine has opted for more pati-

ence following the unrestrained impati-

ence he demonstrated during the elec-

tion of Hans-Ulrich Klose as SPD tren-

The first response to Vogel's refusal

US election campaigns.

find common ground.

ship until the end of 1990.

surer four weeks ago.

feel that he is the right man for the job.

That gives some idea of his informal and casual approach to politics.

But there is also another side: Not only Social Democrats regard him as a schurfer Hund (a fierce dog).

One of Klein's predecessors in office. Social Democrat Hans Jürgen Wischnewski, feels that Klein's appointment



Informel touch . . . Klein, (Phone: Poly-Press)

will introduce a more human touch to

Ministry affairs. But he also says Klein

will be tough. The Greens criticise Klein's dual personality structure in their own inimitable way.

During his swearing-in eeremony as Minister in the Bundestag the Greens Bundestag member Stratmann shouted out the word "blasphemy" after Klein concluded his constitutional oath with the words "so help me God".

The Greens justified their gesture b clulming that Klein is an extreme tigwinger and that he supports an extensi of arms exports. Both claims are not time

The new Economic Cooperation Minister is simply fond of talking tough even if he is advocating liberal and a just conservative bleas.

His profession as a journalist show through when he adopts a more liberal minded stance. Klein was not only the Boon con-

spondent of a number of new spapers be many years, but also Press Officet in # Bonn Chancellery in 1965.

He is not a typical CSU politician P doesn't drink beer (in fact he doe drink any form of alcohol), and was: born in Bavaria. He was born: Mährisch-Schöuberg, now part of Cz choslovakia, in 1931. He is a Cátholic and has three children.

After working as a journalist Kler joined the diplomatic service as a pre-attache in 1959, in 1968 he because the Press Chief for the Olympic Games? Munich in 1972.

 He!was elected to the Bundestage 1976. He is one of the very few C9 politicians who dares argue with V party chairman Franz Josef Strauss Bi both get on extremely well.

After the CDU/CSU-FDP coalition came to power in 1982, Klein was elect ed foreign policy spokesman of the CDU/CSU parliamentary party.

Klein was already considered for the post of sceretary of state in the Foreign Office during previous cabinet reshift fles. He has been regarded as basing ministerial calibre for some time.

Klein has not yet made a name for himself as a development policy espect He is convinced, however, that the let eign policy and development policy fields have a great deal in common.

Heinz-Jauchim Melder (Kalnet Stadt-Anzviger, Cologni-13 March 19871

■ CELEBRATIONS

### Seeing what Berlin might look like one day

### NÜRNBERGER Nachrichten

The City of the Future is the simple 1 topic of a congress to mark the opening of the International Building Exhibition (IBA) in Berlin in May.

The events is part of Berlin's 750th birthday celebrations. Visitors and congress delegates will be able to get an idea of what Berlin might look like one

Idealistic architectural initiatives have been planned. So have realistic slum clearance schemes and architectu-

There is a wide range of reconstrucjun, modernisation and new building projects.

IBA chief urchiteet Professor Josef Paul Kleilmes has a staff of about 150 architects, including 40 from abroad. From the IBA headquarters in Lind-

enstrasse they plan to show the "city as an exhibition project." Visitors will be able to tour sites, see

model projects and attend model

The IBA official handout says: "The three city-centre demonstration areas southern Friedrichstadt, southern Tiergarten and Prager Platz have been badly hit, and not just in the Second World

Their real destruction was not vrought mitil after the war when not just ruined huildings and buildings that might have been rebuilt but buildings that were in largely satisfactory condition were ruthlessly demolished.

"This policy was one of the saddest chapters in the city's architectural history. They make the aim of reconstructing the ruined city understandable.

"The city us it was in the 18th or 19th centuries is not, of course, to be restored. The aim is a critical reconstruction bearing modern conveniences in

Hardt-Waltherr Hämer, a refurbisher of old buildings and back-yard tenement blocks in the Kreuzberg area, is more radical and to the point in what he has to sny about what remains of a mur-

"The speculators will be delighted when the IBA is over. Once the process of social criticism is over an area that has the highest population density of children in the world will again face the threat of demolition."

He cites as a point to be discussed with many other historic cities fucing problems similar to Kreuzberg's the May 1985 Council of Europe symposium in Seville.

'Krenzberg," he says, "is typical of the transformation that has taken place in the post-industrial era, a transformation from government provisions to a local, decentralised fresh start, mobilising the vital forces of the area for a proicet that stands for social and cultural

The aims include education and training in the horough, local employment, reconstruction and revitalisation at the architectural environment and of

This is one of an occasional series to mark the 750th anniversary of the found-

public works and a closely-knit cultural life as a motive force for new forms of

"Characteristic features of the Krenzberg approach can in the long run prevail only on condition that they are lolbowed elsewhere, both in Berlin and Germany and abroad.

"Problems of urban renewal are on the increase all over the world, but in Berlin they are particularly marked, due both to the city's insular bication and to the particularly heavy concentration of 19th century tenements in city-centre boroughs on both sides of the Wall."

A high-grade IBA exhibition in the Neue Nationalgalerie called "750 Years of Architecture and Town Planning in Berlin" demonstrates that urban renewal is a never-ending process.

Berlin has always been a bumper building-site and a challenge to architeets, kings, generals, soldiers of eeunomic fortune, princes of the church, artisans and inventors of tenement blockbuilding.

Professor Kleihues would like this historic exhibition, which in its eight sections can only illustrate in brief the origins, transformation and destruction of the city, to be seen in close connection with the IBA.

Numerous visions and architectural castles in the air have necordingly been incorporated in the retrospective. Professor Kleihues says: "That something new is unknown need not mean it has been discovered for the first time. So the portrnyal of previously unknown documents as nart of the exhibition is only one part of the objective.

"Shedding light - or an enlarged or new view - on historical contexts or



making cultural policy interfaces bevond Berlin and the time limitation of individual sections is the other."

This somewhat confusing statement by Kleihues the planner refers to historical eras of development or demolition that do not always make sense as ar-

They are: The Twin Cities of Berlin and Köln (1237-1701); On the Way to the King, City-Centre Design and Urhan Expansion (1701-86); Classicism and Romanticism (1786-1848); The Schinkel School: Tenement Blocks and Historic Splendour (1848-1889); Collective Movements, Metropolitan Dreams and Harhingers of a New Architecture (1889-1918); Utopia and Modern Rationalism (1918-1933); Nazi Architecture: Decoration of Power (1933-1945) and Reconstruction, Second Destruction and New Trends (post-

The epilogue is a view of itself by the IBA replete with self-praise. The city, housing blocks, streets and squares, gardens and parks — but not a hint of Continued on page 6



Paat, present, future . . . Changee evarywhere, but the Brendenburg Gete

THE COURSE WAS ARREST TO THE PARTY OF THE PA

#### How pastor Symeon set seal on a day of doubtful pedigree

West Berlin is spending DM100m this year on a municipal anniversary that isn't strictly what it purports to

The culprit or cause of all this expense is a 13th-century elergyman, panies to visit Berlin, Berliners were Symeon of Cölln, who witnessed and sealed a treaty between the Brandenburg Church and the Margraves Johnnn and Otto on 28 October 1237.

This historic document has survived for 750 years and now serves as a "birthcertificate" for the twin cities of Berlin nnd Cölln.

The occasion for such luvish festivities may, to quote Berlin historian Wolfgang Ribbe, be slight, but that will worry no-one when Herbert von Karajan raises his baton in the Congress Centre

on 3tt April for the imagginal concert. From then on there will be one event after another; exhibitions, readings, concerts, stage performances, funfairs, conferences and festivities.

The nim of the exercise has been outlined in a remarkable resolution by the Christian and Free Democrat Senate of

"The civic jubilee," it stated, "is an oceasion for a review of Berlin and German policy that must be put across to people in Berlin, to all Germans and to our partners all over the world."

Political and ideological objectives of this kind are to be found throughout the major historical exhibitions that form part of the anniversary year.

They range from the Berlin history exhibition in the Martin Grapius Building to the science exhibition in the Kongresshalle and the "Journey to Berlin" exhibition in the Humburger Buhn-

The Senate has approved expenditure totalling DM23.5m for the historical exhibitions alone in order to ensure that the message is put across.

A further DM11m is to be invested in a programme of stage events of which the highlights will include guest performanees by the Bolshoi Opera from Moscow and the Scela from Milan.

Alternative List politicians were not amused. They complained in the budget debate that the whole programme was much too expensive.

They said that millions could he saved if, instead of inviting theatre comSONNTAGSBLATT

London, Paris and New York to see the original shows. This criticism ironically echoed one of the chief complaints about the programme. Whatever else they may be

paid grants to go to Bruszels, Moscow,

called, the 750th anniversary celebrations can hardly be termed a festival by Berliners for Berliners. The antiversary expenditure is aimed strictly at a species of hour sapiens

Berlin seeks to please at any time of the A gigantie open-air stage for 25,000 people is, for instance, being built near the Victory Column in the Tiergarten

for performances of a four-part revue entitled SternSturblen. It will include a show featuring 1920s music, a revue about an average family between 1950 and 1980 and a historic speciacular of classical music from

Back to Offenbach The Berlin daily Tageszeitung sees the programme as bearing witness to mediocre megalomania.

But criticism has so far been the exception, due mainly to the ustute Arts Senator, Volker Hassemer, who has shrewdly included in his festival planning the main opponents of the 750th auniversary celebrations.

The Trades Union Confederation (DGB), for instance, was awarded a grant to hold an exhibition of its own after the DGB's Michael Pagels had

Social Democratic arts policy expert Harry Ristock was vnted chnirmnn of a parliamentary committee on which the CDU-FDP majority gave the Senate's plans its blessing.

In other respects the organisers are banking mainly no ordinary tourist tastes and interests. A historic funtair extending from the Reichstag to the Vietory Column will feature 3tt0 years of Berlin amusements.

A city festival will give visitors an opportunity for playful encounter with Continued on page 14



Politics at first hand Detailed and objective information is what you need if you are to hold your own on politica and world affaira; feele on which to beee your own political viewpoint. Aussenpolitik, the querterly foreign affairs review, give you facts of first hand for an annual DM50 plus p&p. INTERPRESS GmbH. Holeteiniacher Kamp 14, D-2000 Hemburg 76, Federal Republic of Germeny. Tel. (040) 2 29 06 09 Foreign Affairs Address Editoria

advisory board:

Heinrich Bechloidt

Harbert von Borch

Kurt Georg Kleatnger

Richard von Walzsäcker

Непа Араі

Klaus Ritta

Waltar Scheel

Helmut Schmidt

Gerhard Wettig

### A rich south, a poor north – a common belief but an over-simplification

A north-south divide exists in Germany if unemployment figures alone are considered. These show that the south is Hourishing and the north is doing badly.

Unemployment in Bremen is 16.1 per cent; in Hamburg 14 per cent, But in the southern state of Baden-Württemberg, it is a mcrc 5.5 per cent.

Unemployment is lower than the national average everywhere in the south - 7.5 per eent in Hesse and nine per

Up north, in contrast, the larger Länder fure little better than the citystates. Schleswig-Holstein and Lower Saxony both have 13 per cent out of work, while North Rhine-Westphalia, with the industrial heartlands of the Rhine and the Ruhr, has 11.4 per cent.

But it is not necessarily pertinent to take these figures in isolntion. Unemployment figures are clear. Other yardsticks of affluence or poverty are less straightforward.

In terms of gross domestic product per employed persou, a means of com-

#### Conlinued from page 5

scandal! A shrewd aphorism by Bert Brecht adorns the facade. "Thought," it says, "is something that follows difficulties and precedes action."

The grand old man of German archinectural history, Julius Posener, a live wire and witty speaker, took an ironic view of the pointlessness of holding scparate anniversary celebrations in the two halves of the city in his address to the Governing Mayor and guests of honour in the National galeric.

He pointed straight away at the basic shortcomings of an architectural show that makes such lavish claims in its very

The first 300 years, he said, had been virtually missed out. Yet the surviving small village churches were still there to be seen in the environs of the city.

The nrchitectural demonstration begins with the Memhnrdt plan, dating back to 1652. Earlier original documents are not on show. Yet many illustrations, footnotes, explanations - and original documents - could have been displayed.

The exhibition is entered via a funnelshaped entrance leading to the rooms housing the various sections. Visionary projects, models and paintings are undeniably amazing.

Yet prior knowledge can, however, be extremely useful since historic links between and explanations about famous architects from Andreas Schlüter to Erich Mendelsohn, from Karl Friedrich Schinkel to Peter Behrens, from Alfred Messel to Mies van der Rohe, can otherwise be only guesswork.

The exhibition is nonetheless sheer delight and a feast for the senses.

Visitors keen to see several designs for the Reichstag will be satisfied. But little is to be learnt about the Kaiser and the Weimar Republic, the Nazis and

their megalomania. An opportunity of telling the public about the power and powerlessness of architecture has been missed. And, of eourse, Berlin (East) is missing.

Hans Bertram Bock (Nürnberger Nachrichten, 28 March 1987) STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

paring per capita conomic performance, Hamburg clearly tops the league.

Per capita output in Hnmburg is nearly DM70,000 of gooda and services per annum, as against n merc DM48,000 in Baden-Württemberg.

Bavarians are even lower in the ratings, yet they head the list when it comes to annual economic growth rates in the

Yet when prosperity is measured in terms of the available incomes of private households, which seems n far from unreasonable yardstick, the Saar suddenly tops the list.

In terms of consumer spending Baden-Württemberg is tops. The pruverbially thrifty Swnbians are the country's big spenders, with annual average expenditure of DM37,000 per household.

Given such contradictury findings the Nnrth-South divide theory would seem

"It would above all be wrong to assume that a poor North is growing steadily poorer and a rich South steadily richer," write Margut Körber-Weik and Susanne Wied-Nebbeling in a 261)-page survey commissioned by the Federal Economic Affairs Ministry.

The two Tubingen neademics work for the Institute of Applied Econumic Research (CIAW).

The conclusion they reach is that differencea in the level and pace of economic development exist from Laud to Lawl, but they are less than the North-

ince the mid-1970s, the rate of Ger-

man investment in companies and

shareholdings abroad has been higher

of 1985, Germans owned manufactur-

ing, marketing and service companies

worth DM131bn abroad. Foreign com-

pany investment in the Federal Repub-

has trebled in nine years, whereas for-

eign investment in the Federal Republic

US industrial investment in the German

economy was five times higher than Ger-

By 1985 German investment in the Un-

ited States was DM5bn higher than US in-

has this fundamental change come about?

the process of taking Europe over lock,

He discouragingly forecast that in

not European industry, would be the

world's third industrial power after the

United States and the Soviet Union.

This forecast was widely accepted. Now

stock and barrel.

it can be dismissed.

has increased by only 40 per cent.

man investment in the United States.

lic totalled a mere DM88bn.

The Bundeshank says that at the end

than foreign investments in Germany.

South divide theory might lead one to helicve.

Besides, they by no means always fit the North-South pattern. Depending on the yardstick adopted, each Land varies in rating between first and last.

The Tiblingen survey outlines a more complex pattern of regional economic potential and development than the simple assumption that the South is rich and the North poor.

They distinguish between four groups Lander, depending on levels of carnings and output and on their pace of de-The first group consists of Lower

Saxony, the Rhineland-Palatinate, the Saar and Bavaria. In terms of income and output they come low on the list but all are nhove

average in growth rates. Bavaria, for instance, comes last in the list of eurnings of employed persons, wherens it tops the list of percentage growth rates.

North Rhine-Westphalia and the citystates of Berlin, Bremen and Hamburg make up a contrusting group. They have high levels of earnings and autput but their growth rates are unimpressive.

The situation is even more problematic for a third group that combines enrnings and output and a low growth rate. But it consists of only one Land, Schleswig-Holstein.

Hesse and Baden-Württemberg bask, in contrast, on the sunny side of the

Hesse has a medium, Baden-Württemberg a high level of enrnings and output. Both have above-average growth rates.

"Baden-Württeinberg," the survey

says, "hends the list in respect of by prosperity indicators and the lab

The south-western Land is also only one to combine both above at age growth and an above-average la of carnings and output.

Yet the survey states a few reso ations where this assessment is a cerned.

It notes that while growth rates a differ considerably, earnings and o put levels differ so little that talk a divide is somewhat exuggerated,

This, Körber-Weik and Wied-Re beling say, is a finding "in keepingk expectations in respect of a tags economic region with natural and tarical framework conditions the your a relative balance in re-

Where growth is concerned, the port finds that the pattern has sine-1970s been basically in accorda with the North-South pattern, with exception of Lower Saxony, whe lines up alongside the southern Link in achieving above-average growth.

The divide is strikingly apparent; respect of unemployment, but less, in terms of output, earnings andployment.

Neither author sees the divide atstands as being economically waden able, let alone plarming.

Distinctions in economic potentic between one Isual and another tends offset when weaker Länder ha higher growth rates and strong Läuder have lower ones.

The greatest discrepancies in coomic potential were found to exist tween regions within Länder and r

In Lower Suxony, for Justance, the are areas where unemployment is or 13 per cent higher than in others. It bundwidth is greater than the diffence in unemployment between 80 men and Baden-Württemberg.

> Une Torkone (Stot)gatter Zennug, 28 March Iv

#### Rise in foreign investment by Germany

ductivity and ensure that it grew more

German company investment abroad In the procesa US corporations were seen to have a monopoly of neither innovation nor entrepreneurial spirit nor The difference has been most striking in hard work. relations with the United States, In 1976

The twilight of the Gods came in 1973 when the dollar plummeted in a resounding crash. The almighty dollar was devalued by roughly 40 per cent in relation to European currencies.

That was the outward sign and inevitvestment in the Federal Republic. How able consequences of this change in Older readers will recall the challengthe deutschemark was a signal for Ger- public. ing theory put forward by French histoman companies to embark on a new rian Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber in pliase of counter-attack. 1967 that American "invaders" were in

The US invasion of Germany was transformed into a German invasion of the United States. This reversion of roles has occurred in relations with about 15 years US industry in Europe, nearly all countries except Japan.

Japan is an exception. To this day foreign companies find it hard to set up subsidiaries or buy shareholdings there.

The Federal Republic has more assets than liabilities in the rest of the With US competition on its doorstep world. That isn't u had track record, es-European industry had to boost pro- pecially as many leading German firms

have reached a size that can only be: ercused in international business.

Higher shares of world output # world trade can only be gained in in national conjection by setting upp duction facilities, marketing or ations and service networks on the in foreign markets.

With their aid protectionist moves? individual countries can he unde

Cumpanies with domestic products facilities can hardly have goods turback at the border.

Production costs ahroad are oflower than at home. Labour cost: particular have reached peak intertional levels in Germany, with we less of a burden than appillary of such as social security, health insuraand taxes of one kind and another.

Net wage bills now make up only 40p

Another, important point is the goods manufactured abroad by subside aries of German companies do # boost German exports and an expersurplus that particularly annoys the Cr ited States.

Germou industry need have no lears should Americans start to investigate heavily in Germany again. They will not do so until the dollar

stronger, and German lirms will prefin other ways from a stronger dullar-Rushif Herh

Hammove esche Allgemone, 20 March 1985

■ INDUSTRY

#### Mass sackings likely in steel closures

The steel industry has been persistently ▲ beset by crises since 1975. The alarm bells are again ringing.

Over the past 13 years there has been one short period of recovery but again the industry faces disoster. For the first time steel companies have decided to close plant down, as in Hantingen in the Ruhr and Oberhausen.

Thousands of recondancies will be nuovoidable - this will be a social and political catastrophe in the steel industry where there is worker participation in manage-

Mass dismissals will be provocative and will embitter the trades unions, workers councils, the workforce and city councillors, and thousands of families will be left in despair

the steel crisis predominantly involves the industry's structure and its adjustment to a changed international situation. There are too many blast turnaces, steelworks and rolling mills in Europe. According to EC Commission estimates overcapacities range from between 30 million to 32 million tons annually.

This adds up to two-thirds of the total technical production capacity in the Fedcrol Republic, Europe's largest steel

Prices are brought under pressure by overcapacities. The strong mark hus attracted cheap steel from South Korea, Brozil and Eastern Europe with magnetic force. The hardest hit are hot-blast, heavyplate and sectional steel - heavy-plate steel is used mainly in the shipbuilding industry and sectional steel is much used in

Overeapacities are at the worst in these catagories of steel production, and crisis management set up by the Commission in Brussels has not been able to change

things much. Since 1980 the EC has apportioned production quotas to every steel group within the Community. An army of officials has supervised this operation. The aim was to put a stop to ruinous competition, but above all things cusure that compaules, in their plight, did not produce in quantities that brought pressure to bear on

th-the short-term the quota system created choos, in the long-term it did relieve the steel crisis but did not resolve it.

In the first place Brossels did not have the will to adjust the quota system again to demand, that, since 1980, had dropped.

Then the holes in the protection system got larger as more and more cheap steel from countries muside the European Community were imported. Firstly there was a group of states with

whom the European Community had con- ies. What is required is the acceptance of ing the whole range of their steel production, according to contract, these states concentrated on a single product in the European, preferably the West German, market and in doing this dragged down the price. Other countries, with whom no contracts had been concluded, offered their steel at prices that just covered interest and capital repayment casts for their steel

West German sicel groups followed the crowd. They disregarded all their experiences of marker discipline and undercut prices just to keep their steel works in op-

Repeatedly trading houses of the major steel groups threw wood on the fire and bought steel for their mechanical engineering subsidiaries not within house but worldwide where they could buy at the cheppest price possible.

By far and away the the worst hit were manufacturers of hard-plate and sectional steel. Thyssen Stahl lost about M150m in heavy-plate steel last year. This was in part the result of the crisis in West Germany's shipyards, that take up most of heavyplate steel production. The poor turnover position in heavy

and light sectional steel production threaens the existence of the Maxhütte steelworks in the Upper Polatinate as well as Sparstabl, yet again, that for years has only managed to survive by means of artificial respiration. The traditional steel production town of

Hattiugen in the Ruhr, where Thyssen plans to close blast furances, steel works and the heavy-plate rolling mill and make 2.9(ff) redundant, is ablaze with anger.

Of the 18,000 jobs of Hattingen, 4,500 of them are directly dependent on the steel

The city stands four-square with the laboorforce and the trade union, IG Metall, in opposing this axing threat and the destruction of a once-flourishing industry.

Politicians in Düsseldorf, the state capital, Bonn and Brussels do not want to see the industry die off. They are urgently looking around to find a socially-acceptable transitional way into the future without steel.

But here also there is not sufficient will. Until now the steel industry with its worker participation in managment has always been successful in organising without fuss unavoidable cut-backs in the labourforce with early retirement at 55 and redundancies. For the first time this has not been possible in Hattingen.

Making thousands of steelworkers unmployed is apparently unavoidable.

The steel groups are working on the idea of setting up a steel foundation that, financially support by central government and the states, would avoid leaving younger steelworkers in the Inrch. They would be protected under the foundation umbrella for one or two years, given further training or re-trained with skills that are going to be needed in the luture.

There are question marks behind this foundation, however. The state government of North Rhine-Westphalia is disinclined to make cash available for a project that the government believes the steel companies should shoulder. After all the steel groups in this country made DM69ttm in profits hist year.

Policy is currently concerned with attracting alternative jobs into the theatened steel cities.

Employment Minister Norbert Blüm hus demanded that "the steel companies should not be allowed just to decamp," pointing on that groups such as Thyssen, Klöckner or Mannesmann have been built up into technological empires with subsidies with plenty of funds to invest.

State loans should attract new companstructural responsibility by the state government and extraordinary efforts on the part of Prime Minister Johannes Rau.

He must call the companies in his state together and convince them to concentrate their investment in future on the steel industry. There is more at stake than just the steel industry's social responsibility for a. region, from which it has lived for a hun-

feeted people's confidence in state and na- electrical power consumers should be tional policies and not disappointing them. Frauk Büute

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonningsblait,

#### Pits in jeopardy as coal price turns consumers elsewhere

Tor the last time a shift worked the "Minister Stein" pit in Dortmund on

Dortmond, following in the steps of Essen, Mühlheim and Bochum. The closure of the Dortmand mine could be the first of a further series of

This meant the end to coal-mining in

nit closures. There are already threats of closing down a coal-mine in the Spar, and the coal-mining group at Eschweiler, near Auchen, is fighting for its life.

The situation in the coal-mining industry is worse than it has ever been. Economic Affairs Minister Martin Bangemann (FDP) wrote to his party colleagues: "West German coal must adjust its production capacities to structural changes.

Everything is happening at once. There is a declining demand for coal. The price is disadvantage of domestic egal has become greater since oil, natural gus and imported coal became cheaper last year. Coal's competitive position can only be preserved by con-

West German power plants, coal's most important customers, are uneasy. Increased electricity demand is lesser than it was at the beginning of the Furthermore the Jahrhandertverning.

industry as a whole and power plants concluded in 1980 to last until 1995, is pinching. Then France is adding to the surplus

the coal sales agreeement between the

position by offering cheap electricity so as to utilise to the full its nuclear-power

Minister Bangemann hus aroused considerable political discussion on the future of the "coal penny," an additional amount charged, since 1975, on every unit of gas and electricity. It is a hidden customers.

#### STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

tax used to subsidise the building of coal-fueled power stations and cheapen German coal to the power industry.

This touches the raw nerve of the German coal-mining industry, for without the billions in subsidies it gets from the "coal penny" it would undnuhtedly die out altogether.

The Julinhoudertverirag ensures sales of over DM4ttin annually. The "coal penny" hrings the price of 35 million tons of that total down to world market

Coal for power plants currently costs only between DM8tl and DM110 per ton within Germany. Heavy fuel-oil is currently being quoted at DM 1711 within the Ruhr, but measured in terms of Toute Stevikohle-Eitheit, the German system of calculating thermal units, the coal costs DM255 per tnn because geological conditions make it more expensive to mine West German coal.

The Hamhurg economic research institute (HWWA) cumplains about the "coal penny" arrangement.

An institute spokesman said there It is now a question of maintaining af- was no comprehensible reason why called in to maintain the domestic coal industry, although it is accepted that coal is important for regional employ-Hamburg, 29 March 1987; ment policies. "This means that it is im-

Total number of jobs in coal, iron and steel industries (March 86)

possible to apply free market economy policies to coal.

Rudolf von Bennigsen, the head of Veba, is an authority on nuclear power and coal, since Veba now has a de lacto majority in Ruhrkohle. He quoted the English eighteenth century political economist Adam Smith saying that free market lorces never guarantee market

From time immemorial the subsidy for coal was founded on the idea that it would protect the national economy from the ups and downs of international energy price inovements. The coal pits were the only real domestic energy source and therefore of strategic value.

But for a long time now coal has not been indispensible. This was not fully understood by those selling coal during the past years of high energy prices and they made no efforts to win over new

Persistently industry, heating plant operators and private households preferred oil, gas or electrical power. Coal customers have been lost in the home

and commercial heating sectors. Furthermore Bonu's expensive environmental protection measures have dampened enthusiasm for coal, making it difficult for people to turn to it for

licating. Steelworks, committed to domestic coking coal until the turn of the century through the iron and steel works contract, (which is channelled through the coking coal subsidy hringing the price to the lawest world levely have them-

selves been in a crisis for a long time. Blast furnaces are unlikely to require the 20 million tons they are expected to consume because of expected production cutbacks and improved techniques.

Demand for a further 15 million tons of coking will fall away up to 1988 these exports will no longer be subsi dised.

This leaves only the power plants to carry the German mining industry. But power plant executives are finding themselves in a Catch 22 situation hecause of the decline in demand for electrical power.

The country's 17 nuclear power plants were nirendy producing 120 billikilowatt hours of current last year, 77 per cent of nominative capacity.

This year two new nuclear power stations providing 2,700 megawatts will

Continued on page 8



### Mineral-water makers squirt back at health-hazard allegations

The Soviet reactor accident a Chernobyl a year ago has bousted sales of mineral water. People think it is safer than tap water.

Biii Chernobyl has only helped the trend; bettled mineral water sales have been increasing for years, probably because of a general fear of pullation.

Last year every West German drank 65 litres of mineral water - 14 per cent more than in 1985.

Trade figures show a steady increase: from 8.5 litres in 1960 to 12.5 litres in 1970 and 39.6 litres in 1980. Authorities say German tap water is

clean, but people seldom drink it these People have more money and can afford bottled drinks. Motorists need something non-alcoholic. Soft-drinks

makers also benefit, of comse. The upward trend in sales might be about to slove 240 brands of mineral water were tested and the results published in the March issue of Namr maga-

Half were found to be unfit to drink mostly because their sodium or nitrate levels were too high.

The trade association countered by applying for an injunction. The magazine is liable to a fine of up to DM500,000 if it reprints the findings.

Natur, the trade argues, has turned the facts upside down in disregard of

Name/Firm:

Address:

Axel Springer Verlag AG, DIE WELT, WELT am SONNTAG

I am

interested in real

estate/investment

Please make me a quotation for "The Great Combination"

UNABITANGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÖR DEUTSCHLAND

WELT....SONNEAG

Anzeigenabteilung, Postfach 30 58 30, D 2000 Hamburg 36

Rölner Stadt-Anzeiger

both legal provisions and established scientific facts "to boost its circulation by means of a campaign aimed at making people worried about the alleged health hazard of mineral waters."

The association is determined not only to sue for damages anyone who reprints the test findings; it will also start legal proceedings against mineral water producers who are unable to resist the temptation to use the test findings in their advertising.

These are strong words, but they are unlikely to remedy the damage. The magazine soon sold out, so photoeopies of the controversial article are now cir-

People in staff canteens are refusing to drink brunds of mineral water that were found to have too high a salt count. while consumers seem to be switching brands to those they think are safer.

People have entirely forgotten the informative report on mineral waters in the June 1986 issue of Test magazine entitled "No Two Springs Are Alike."

They will certainly have torgotten the 16 November 1981 article in the Hamburg newsweekly Der Splegel emitted "Murky Waters."

A survey carried out by the Hesse Social Affairs Ministry was said by Der-Spirgel to have found that many mineral water samples were not up to standard. Traces of dirt had been found in some

The samples, 571 in number, were taken on 31 July 1980, Forty-four percent were found to be musatisfactory.

What is mineral water exactly? On 3 August 1984 regulations governing natural mineral water, spring and table waters came into force.

These regulations, known as MTVO for short, brought previous regulations that had been in force for nearly 51t years into line with uniform European Community pravisions.

Mineral water must come from an underground source. It must be originally pure. It must have a certain nutritional effect by virtue of its count of minerals, trace elements and other substances.

Spring water used to be defined as low-mineral water, table water as artificial mineral water or, in certain cases, as

An innovation resulting from the new regulations is that waters may now be sold in the Lederal Republic as "natural" mineral water" that fail to reach the previous minimum count of Lineat milligrams of soluble minerals per litte.

In such cases special laboratory findings must show the water to be of untritional benefit.

"No water is officially approved by the Federal Health Ministry," the Test magazine report says, "mind comprehensive chemical analysis has probed its count of about 201t different substances,"

No two spring waters are alike. The himian body may need minerals but it is worth taking the trouble of elecking to see whether a mineral water contains the most favourable combination of minerals and trace elements.

The main substances to bear in mind are indicated on the label.

The layman is way out of his depth, of course, unless he happens to have taken a closer interest in the subject - especially as there is no clear legal ruling on what the label has to specify.

Nitrate levels are unlikely to be ly The Test report says that water will sodium count of over 300 millige per little (and a corresponding chia count; sodium chloride is salt is avoided by people who must keeps how-salt diet.

They include people suffering h high blood pressure and kidney 6plaints. Yet mineral waters in thise gory are just right after physical a cise, diarrhoea and nausea. They req the body's electrolytic balance,"

Nutur says adults can only be as recommended to drink brands of eral water with a nitrate counter more than 25 milligrams and a w count of no more than 150 mills.)

That particularly riles the trade ciation because the magazine dra link between the regulations given tap water, which require lower sot

These levels are necessary forted cal reasons and not on health ground argues. Their aim is to protect &: pipes from corrosion.

Most consumers don't need to poover mineral water brand names a labels because their usual stop-622stock all that many brands.

The trade consists mainly of smallmedium-sized tirms. There may be nestimated 20th tirms with 300 brand named waters in the Lederal Repul but only a handful are sold nationwide

They include the edsteiner, in white the Rubing browery holds a mapon Stake, and Apollmans, owned by Don mander Union-Schultheiss.

Nationwide advertising is expensi-The trade agreed over 30 years agoor. uniform inmeral water boule, so long waters aren't sold or the standard 6a man bottle (which snits the trade fine)

It also cuts rosts considerably, k. usable bottles are hailed as ecological admirable. Only meestimated livercent of mineral water sold in Germansold in acodeposit, necretiim containers

Foreign manufacturers see the reable buttle as a restrictive practice & signed, or at least bleely, to make accoto the German nearker more difficult.

European Community officials a certainly checking whether competition is in fact impeded. Consumers, on the other hand, other find it difficult to tinguish between returnable and w returnable bottles at the point of sal-

(Kohica Souli Singerer), Cole

Continued from page 7

be added. Assuming electrical production at 1986 levels reactor utilisation would drop to 69 per cent or 5,970 hours. If there was round-the-clock production there were considerable basic-

Veha finance director Klaus Piltz, 5,000 hours annually.

Arguments such as these are had news for coalininers. They have assumed that their enal-fired power plants, used at a medium level - between 4,200 to 5,500 working hours per

proposal "foolish." The nuclear stations are getting ready to take on coal in this

about the "coal nemy."

dustry is beginning to regard with distrust the policies he is pursuing

In 1983 the tuning industry and Boun agreed to reduce production! ten million tons up to 1988 fm

mann's latest demands for structural adjustments clearly indicate that prodiction must be reduced from as perent 80 million tons animally to helos 70 million.

Changatter Zenous, 15 March 1983

**■** AVIATION

No. 1269 - 12 April 1987

#### European airlines given ultimatum to open up skies to competition

Enropean nirlines are not allowed to run price cartels under the Treaty of Rume. The European Court of Justice ruled that last year. But they still do. Now the European Community has given the airlines u deadline tu come

will a plan to open up competition - 30 June. Brussels Commissioner Fater Sutherland, of Ireland, wanted last month to start legal action against Luftbansa, Alitalin and Olympic Air-

ufiliansa chief executive Heinz Ruhnau is not prepared to say in detail what the changes are likely to cost the airline.

But it is clear that the old days when it could make large profits by charging what it liked are over.

The European Court roling last year which stated that airlines are not excluded from Treat of Rome competition regulations, gave the go ahead for Peter Sutherland, the European Commissioner responsible for competition, to start acting against airlines persisting with reciprocal deals.

Three airlines, Lufthausa, Alitalia and Olympic Airways, have been called on in writing by the European Commission to spell out how they plan to open competition up in the long term.

Price agreements between pirlines are an established practice in civil aviation even though they may be refuction to

ways, but mure time is now being glven. British Airways, Air France, KLM, SAS, Sahena and Aer Lingus are also under investigation for running price agreements. Most of the deals involve two-airline arrangements between the respective enumeries, with 50 per cent of the trade gning to each national carrier. Now the plan is fur 20 per cent to number of passengers earried is about go to each untloual carrier, leaving 60 per cent for other alrlines in open

admit that agreements are reached on rates and services.

As a rule national flag earriers reach agreement on how many services a day they will operate in each direction between their two countries, which aircraft are to be used and what fares are to be charged.

The usual practice is that airlines share the number of flights and the revenue from all flights on a particular

At the year's end they simply split the difference - profit or loss - and in this way keep unwelcome competitors virtually one of the running.

Airlines, Lufthausacincluded, asturely argue that such arrangements are in the passenger's interest. Aircraft safety, reliable services and no-problem switching from one airline to another on a given route are thereby ensured.

Yet the European Commission would

a third as much as in America since dearly like to spike the airlines' guns. It won't be easy. The Treaty of Rume is elear on the points in question, but noone in individual European Community member-countries has yet seriously

competition. The European Cummis-

sion has warned that pruvisional plans

to exclude airlines from the Treaty of

Rume regulations governing competi-

tion will be scrapped if the nirlines

don't come to heel by 1992. Enropean

fares are nearly 20 per cent higher

than American. The growth in the

Governments usually own the nationat airline (the Federal Republic has a majority shareholding in Lufthansa, for instance) and they have no interest whatever in flag earriers being buffeted by the chill winds of competition and, in the worst eventuality, even elbowed out ad the market.

challenged airline pricing arrangements.

European airlines are fond of pointing to the minous competition between airlines in the United States, where the Carter Administration deregulated civil aviation in 1978.

Dozens of new airlines promptly joined the fray, exerting heavy pressure on established market leaders with rock-bottom air fares.

The initial outcome was splendid from the passenger's point of view. Fares plummeted and a number of flights were available at sensationally low-cost fares.

Bin most of the newcomers went out of business before long. Over 150 nirlines have since filed for bunkruptcy or been involved in dramatic mergers.

Even major airlines such as PanAm had heavy weather.

So Herr Ruhnan warns that "an openskies policy as in the United States must be prevented in Europe; the transport policy consequences would be socially

unacceptable. The Council of European Transport Ministers has for some time been debating a modest degree of deregulation in civil aviation, But government officials and experts are only too happy to allow themselves to be bogged down in minordetails, so heavy is the pressure brought to bear on them by their national air-

Lufthansa's Ruhnau is well aware that matters cannot continue as they are.

"The market order must be reformed," he says, "There must be more flexibility and less burequerney."

Yet Lufthansa has no intention of relinquishing its existing advantages unnecessarily, especially as the Federal Transport Ministry is very much on its side.

Ministry officials, whose permission is required to OK all air fares charged for services from German soil, take care to ensure that no earrier charges rock-bottom fares that are clearly uneconomic and, above all, prejudicial to aviation safety.

Ministry officials have never objected to high fares; in that direction the sky is the limit. Officials express loyal approval of Lufthansa fares, "We have the impression that fares are appropriate," one civil servant puts it.

So the April 1986 ruling by the European Court of Justice In Luxembourg for

once pin not only the Bonn government and Lufthansa but also the Federal Monopolies Commission in Berlin on the spot.

The Berlin competition watchdoes have now been requested by the Ettropean Commission to check how Lutthansa arrives at its present air fares.

The Berlin agency has no interest in accusing the national flag carrier of restrictive trade practices, let aboue fine it heavily for price-rigging, as long as simifar arrangements are the rule in other

"There is no point in us going it alone," says Hubertus Schön, spokesman for the Monopulies Commission.

Only in exceptional circumstances have European governments been prepared in the past to permit or agree to liberal bilateral civil aviation agreements. Britain and the Benefux countries have at times been keen on a measure of deregulation of air

Britain and Holland, for instance, have agreed that new airlines are to be allowed to run services between their two countries and to introduce unitaterally low lares without their opposite number crying

The consumer derives the benefit. Ordinary people can now afford to fly across the Channel for a weekend now air lares are not much higher than the time-consuming ferry.

Eurocrats, especially Mr Sutherland, generally feel that moves toward liberalisation are far too slow.

The Commission originally wanted to reduce the fifty-fifty share of capacity to a lower limit of 25 per cent to enable the more successful carriers to gain a higher share of the market.

At the same time a guarantee of national airlines' survival was to be given. National governments and airlines are in contrast not prepared to allow new competitors more than five, or at most 10, per cent of the market.

The story is much the same where lares are concerned.

The Commission initially wanted basic fares to be reduced. After a war of attrition between national capitals and Brussels agreement has now been reached ouck more flexible approach to special taritls.

That is unlikely to be enough to Mr Sutherland, a tough and unrelenting frishman. He seems prepared to use legal means if need be to break up the civil aviation cartel.

Unless Lufthansa, Alitalia and Olympic Airways prove they are in the process of liberalising their existing arrangements they can expect to be ordered to do so by the European Commission.

That would be unpleasant. All agreements they have with other airlines would then be declared null and void. Any passenger who felt lie had paid through the nose for his flight would be entitled to sue the airline for breach of competition regul-

Lufthansa has clearly realised that Mr. Sutherland means what he says. Hardly had his intention been announced but Lufthausa, like seven other European airlines hefore it, applied for an appointment in Brussels to demonstrate its goodwill.

Herr Ruhnau's strategy is clear. He wants to make it elent to the European Commission how he and his airline foresec developments.

"Everything must proceed gradually and in moderation," he says. "Ruinous competition along American lines must be prevented.

"If only half a dozen large airlines survive, controlling 90 per cent of the market, that is surely the least satisfactory outcome from the consumers' point of view." Karl-Heinz Büschemanu/

Thomas Hauke (Die Zeis, Hamburg, 27 Match 1987)



### advertising in Germany.

well aware of the cost factors in energy subsidiary Preussenelektru in Hanover, vised." the lurgest nuclear power station in the Federal Republic. It was no coincidence that he pointed out that nuclear reactors could already hold their own with coalfired power plants when utilised at

yenr - would be able to offer a cheap alternative to nuclear power.

Rudolf von Benningsen finds this

medium range. It is then no neoder that the states with pipelear pow-plant. Schleswig-Motsfein, Lower So ony and Bayaria, complain the bude Lecontonic Attairs Minister Bagg-

mann said a year ago: "We mow hav the same simunou for logistators wh had the comparison with oil prices b. production, pointed towards the Veha - fore them when the coal penny was d-

changed his viewpoint. The mining in

would mean the loss of 25,000 job. But Bonn's new policies and Bang

Lecothard Spielhefo

### For sale in Portugal

Car parts and accessories firm near Lisbon. Five direct sales outlets. Import-export trade. Handpicked staff of 50, no labour problems. Fourteen delivery vehicles, computer, fixtures and fittings. Stock worth £1,050,000 (cost price). Sound economic and financial position, excellent turnover. One of the largest firms in the trade in Portugal. For sale due to retirement. Well equipped. Asking price, incl. transfer fees, £1,400,000, complete with vehicles, equipment and stock.

Serious enquiries, please to:

P.O.B. 3068, P-1302 Lisbon Codex, or: Telex: 12134 Lusvel P.

#### **ARCHITECTURE**

### The bell-founder who became a virtuoso of baroque

#### SONNTAGSBLATT

Balthasar Neumann was one of the greatest exponents of the baroque in architecture. Among the buildings he designed were the archiepiscopal residence at Wiirzburg, the castle at Brithl. and churches at Neresheim, Mainz and

The guide to the residence in Würzburg said nothing, but the building itself spoke volumes. Visitors were dumb with astonishment as they took in the grand staircase in the middle of the hall, overpowered by its dimensions, the light and brilliancy of the room, the marvellous colours of the frescoes.

The residence is one of the most imposing huildings that Neumann designed, and it cannot be taken in at a glance. It only reyeals its majesty step by step.

The building's span covers 600 square metres and Giovnini Battista Tiepulo, no less, did the ceiling freseoes, the largest painting in the world.

Neumann's designs for haroque eastles in the eighteenth century were the beginnings of a brilliant architectural move-

This year is the 300th anniversary of his birth and no one could have then foreseen that he would become a master prehiteet.

He was born in 1687 in Bohemia, the seventh child of a poor cloth-worker. He was at first trained as a bell-founder, but he went off to see the world and ended up at Würzhurg, where he met the man who was later to he his teacher, the engineer and architect Andreas Müller.

Young Neumann was talented. He swotted away nt geometry and land surveying, and applied himself with considerable zeal to the study of architecture.

He gave up his profession of bellfounder and lived on an early form of student grant offered him by the little Bolicmian town where he was horn.

In 1715, at the age of 28, he was given his first commission. He was asked to prepare a basic sketch design of the city of Wiirzburg. But it was not until 1719 that his career blossomed.

Johann Philipp Franz von Schönhorn mounted the prince-bishop's throne in that your. It was planned to move the prince-bishop's court from the Festung Marienherg down into the city of Wiirzburg. Neumann was commissioned to design the residence that was to become his musterpiece.

He was enormously creative from then on, until his death in 1753. His eareer took him all over south and west Germany, even to Austria.

He built in Brühl, Bonn-Puppelsdorf, Koblenz, Trier and Mainz, in Worms, Speyer, Konstanz and Meersburg on Lake Constance

He drew up plans for Maria Theresia nia on 30 and 31 in Vienna und was responsible for the May, and in the prince-bishop's summer residence at Franconian Mu-Werneek.

He built at Banz Abbey, north of Bamberg, provided Würzburg with its stung a special exfirst piped-water supply, taught at the hibition of the aruniversity and planned and supervised the construction of any number of ecelesiastical and secular huildings.

terity are to be found in Franconia. A 16 May to 19 July, Würzburg,

cultural expedition through this region links architectural marvels with beauti-I'nl countryside.

For instance the basilica of the Holy Trinity in Gräßweinstein, a dual-towered church with a marvellous bacade, one of the largest and most beautiful. church buildings in Franconia. The churches at Vierzehnheitigen,

Neresheim and Münsterschwarzach, are all very well known although the last named was totally demulished as a result of secularisation in 1821. Neumann contributed much to the

beauty of what had become his second home. Würzburg, where he worked until his death as builder and engineer.

He is buried in the gothic Marienkapelle um Marktplatz.

The residence for the prince-bishops of Wiirzburg is a residence without comparison. The baroque grand stuircase, the Weisser Saal with its opulent decorations and the splendid Kaisersaal, are the most stupendous interiors in

The huilding cost 500,000 gulden, about 20 million marks at today's values. The money did not come from taxes but from a corrupt court official. whom Bishop von Schönborn had tak-

Neumann met all the great architects of the period. He went to Paris and Versailles and returned to Würzburg bursting with plans and ideas.

As city architect he was responsible for all civic building in the city, and arranged tax relief for richly-decorated new huildings and conversions. The wonderful facades and statutes that can be seen in Würzburg today are the result of his recommendations.

His urchiteet's office was responsible for the Schönborn chapel, vault with its religious statutes, the Augustinian (formerly the Dominican Church), the Jesuit Church and the Ursuline Convent. The Käppele, a haroque pilgrimage church, is a later work by the master, built on the Nikolnusberg. This is the city's emblem.

It is not surprising, then, that the Franconinns are celebrating the 3110th anniversury of Neumann's birth, Eleven towns and

local communities are staging events this year in his honour; artistic guided tours, photographic exhibitions, concerts in churches he built. lectures with colour-slides and documentary exhibitions about his life and work. High points of the eclebrations are a two-day tour of Neumann's work in Bamberg and Lower Francoseum of the Main in the Marienherg Fechitectural plans that were drawn up by his office



Many of the buildings he left to pos- in Würzburg, from The beroque steircese inside Neumann's Residence in (Photo: Althaus/Stadt Wurzhurg)

and a documentary history of Neumann's life, open from 16 May to 20 September, From June to September an exhibition to celebrate the Neumann year is being mounted at Vier-

Petra Susami Hardi (Demsches Aligenteines Sonniagsblan, Humburg. 29 March 1987)

zelmbeiligen.



Mendalaohn'a Einataln Tower (1920) in Potadam

#### Erich Mendelsohn and the vanguard of the revolution

rehitectural historian Julius Posen-A er called him the most perceptive of the German architects, the greatest power in revolutionary architecture, a great mun of an epach.

He was not referring to Mies van der Robe nor Walter Gropius but to their contemporary Erich Mendelsohn, born

In 1968 the Berlin Academy of Fine Arts presented a first review of the work of their member who had been forced into exile in 1933, concentrating on the work he did in Berlin.

The highlight was the "Einstein Tower" at Potsdnm. Visitors could see the effect of the concrete-shell technique in a brick structure. Also dealt with fully was the Universum Cinema in Herlin, that has been partly torn flown and converted. Its outer shell is used as a thea-

The exhibition also concentrated on the dwellings, depurtment stores and business offices that were destroyed during the wur, such us the Mosse publishing house building in Kreuzberg, Columbushnus on Postdumer Platz and the Schocken department store building in Stuttgart with its half-rounded tower, that fell victim to post-war re-planning.

Only the trade union building in

Building of the period gathered, When he worked, creating his cal-

During the First World Was La

Mendelsohn was wounded during the

He drew indelatigably, producing many detailed alternatives for the paper jects he was involved in Le Corbe-el said that he drew too much. Mendelsohn for his part said that Corbusid talked too much.

Mendelsohn died in San Francisco in 1953. His widow donated 2.700 straw-Continued on page 11

Kreuzberg remains to bear witness Mendelsoho's architectural powers, h abilities to create massive buildings within a sober city planning context.

His architecture was chaquent at criticised. The Italian critic Bruno Zea said it filled space. He saw in Mendelsohn a loner, an heir of the baroque building art.

He was a successor to Francesco Borromini (1599-1677) and Antonio Gaudi, while at the same time being a pace maker for the 19th century.

Like his expressionist contemporary Hans Scharoun he came from Hav Prinssia. He studied economies, then architecture in Herlin and Mumch twith Theodor Fischer).

His ideas were very much in tune with the "Haner Reiter" movement of Manich artists with whom he was brendly. and as a result be opened his first archtect's office there.

He had Jewish parents and he saw considerable significance in the coincilence that he was born on the same dat. 21 March, as Benedict of Nursia (about 480-550), abbot and lounder of Subir co and Monte Chesino, and Johann S bastian Bach, born in 1685, (Posc called Mendelsidm an Oriental fue East Prussia.)

His mania for work kept him nway from congresses and exhibitions acwhich leading architects of the New

utopian war-time designs for eccelesiatical buildings, cemeteries, factories are nirports, he listened to Bach's music.

served as a soldier in Russia an-

He annotated his sketches for buildings that reached towards the skies with the words "God the Lord is our protecfor and shield," or "allegto moderate"

war and lost an eye. His short-hand symbols, always looking to the funde were bewitching in their energy and

**■ THE ARTS** 

No. 1269 - 12 April 1987

### Foreign writers and artists tell about difficulties of working in Germany

🖰 ermany has an ambivalent attitude towards foreigners and things for-

On one side there are the fenrs that foreigners pose a threat to jobs for Germans, that foreign influences will grow. There are prejudices that foster misunderstandings.

On the other side are the ubiquitous foreign restaurants - to quote a visible example of a welcome foreign influence - which have done much to break down mistrust. Germans like Japanese, Italian and Greek cooking.

Since Günther Wallraff published his book, Ganz miten, (Right at the Bottom) an expose of maltreatment of Turkish workers in Germany, there has been more public awareness about foreign workers, many of whom do the dirtiest

But less notice has been taken of how a foreign minority of writers, musicians, pictorial artists, film-makers and theatre directors get on in this country.

What does it mean to them to want to work, or have to work, in a foreign country?

The Bonn government commissioner for foreigners' affairs, Liselotte Funcke nsked the 25th cultural policy colloquium of the Evangelical Academy at Loceum, attended by 175, to consider these questions.

European Community delegates from Brussels and Strasbourg also attended the seminar. Funcke, berself a member of the Bundesing, requested that the conference should come up with conerete recommendations.

In his epistolary novel Hyperion Hölderlein has one of the characters say: "Then I came to live among the Germans. I asked for little and was given to understand to expect even less." This quotation was the theme that ran through the whole conference.

Little reference was made to how these various artists came to be living

#### Continuad from page 10

ings to Berlin's Knuxtbibliothek in 1975. The Knusibibliothek has now honoured Mendelsohn with an exhibition of a selection of these drawings. The exhibitton, including works of Sigrid Achenbach, is open until 5 April.

It includes photographs of Mendelsohn's buildings eventually built from the drawings. Many of the photographs, plans and drawings are being shown for the first time.

A complete catalogue of the drawings donated to the Kinistbibliothek is to be published later this year. Then the Richard A. Klein publishing house also plans to make available in its series of fine arts monographs un important and pains-taking review of Mendelsohn's work in Palestine hetween 1934-1941 hy Ita Heinze-Mühleib.

When the German armies appeared on the African continent he fled from Palestine to the US, where he also designed buildings, the Maimonides Health Center in San Francisco, for instance.

One of his last works was a memorial for the six million Jews murdered by the Nazis for New York.

Like so many things in his life it did not see the light of day.

¡Suddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 21 March 1987)

SüddcutscheZeitung

and working in the Federal Republic, but a few examples of what bad happened to individual artists were pre-

Writer Clandio Lange fled to the Federal Republic from Chile. His family is of German extraction.

He was made painfully aware of the lack of interest in this country of foreigners' troubles.

Italian writer Franco Biondi, this year's Adalbert Chamisso prize-winner. came to Berlin years ago to work as an electric welder. He now writes in German. He describes the emigration to be able to work as a kind of exile.

Ell Loke comes from a fishing village in Togo. He was a pupil of artist Joesph Benys. He complains how difficult it is to gain the attention of the West Germun art market.

A well-known person in the German art world suggested to him that he should try to get an ethnological museum interested in putting on an exhibition of his work, which was a kind of relegation into an artistic ghetto.

Lin Nim Ro came from South Korea to West Germany to work as a nurse. Later she was successful with her pictures and can now say: "The conflict with the two cultures kept me young."

Then there was the Turkish nu)horess Avsel Özakin, who regards herself as a spokeswoman for the Turkish minority. She criticised Wallraff's book because all it did was to arouse sympathy. She said that she did not want to see regret from those in power, but concern between equals.

She said: "I am angry with him, but I support what he did,'

The only thing these artists have in common is with one another is that they live among us on a foreigners' passport. Their motives for strying in this country

Many are here of their own free will. It is a fact of artistic life, known for ages,

re foreign women writers in this

Acountry accepted by intellectual

circles simply because they are exotic or

because they really have something to

The question was discussed by Ger-

For foreign female writers living ln

the Federal Republic life is to some ext-

ent a matter of linguistic schizophrenia,

Many of the discussion particpants

had grown up with German in their na-

tive country. Aley Tekinay had attended

the German gymnasium in Istanbul and

graduated in German studies in Munich.

Urland describes sentimentally but with

guest in your native land," in her par-

sense of security and the many courte-

ous customs (gratitude for coffee is ex-

pressed with the words, "Health to your

sophistication what it is like to feel "as a

There is the slower life-style, the

Her autobiographical story Langer

man and foreign women at the Evangeli-

cal Academy, Arnoldsheim.

one of them said.

ents' village.

opens up new vistas for an artist.

Furthermore the musical life in this country as it is now would be impossible if it were not for foreign singers and instrumentalists

Almost everyone welcomes the fact that foreign students are trained at German art schools and televison and film colleges.

Problem really rise when the foreign artist is obliged to live here; the person involved would suffer political perseention in his or her home country, for example, the Czechs, Russians and Poles.

There are also the guest workers of the second generation, mainly Turks, whose origins in a very different cultural and religious tradition make it difficult for them to integrate into West German

The problems are not the exceptions of the present. Discrimination against the Turks is equal to the disduin with which Poles were treated during the imperial empire period. Polish workers were brought into the Ruhr in droves at the turn of the century.

On the other band Russian intellecturals emigrés in the 1920s (over 300),000 found refuge in Berlin alone) had few difficulties.

There were any number of lectures in the seminar und some of the debates were hented. Even the foreigners taking part did not always speak with a single voice about the urgent demands they should make of their guest country, the

After two long evenings, during which the human problems became elearer, the buttles subsided and a few facts about foreign artists' lives in this country heenme elear.

Many of the problems foreign urtists and writers have to deal with in this country are common to all foreigners living and working here.

Those who have a job or work as freelances are subject to limitations through the aliens legislation in this country. Fureigners who work professionally and have their families in this country have no involvement in the country's political system. This is a par-

eigners to be given voting rights in local government elections at least. It also emerged from the seminar that foreign artists suffered the same shortages and problems as many of their

tientar bone of contention and hinders

There was a unanimous call for for-

German colleagues; there was a lack of ateliers where they could work, difficulties with publishing houses, galleries and museum officials, these were all part of the routine troubles they had to

It was clear that foreigners suffered these hardships and they were getting worse, despite living in a foreign milieu for many years.

Foreign writers and artists living in this country would like to see what they called "the establishment of normality."

They want support, equal to that given other artists, and not because they are poor Turks, Greeks or Spaniards, whose writings, when they are published, are placed on the shelves as guest worker literature and only attract minimal interest from social workers and experts.

One of the well-worn problems that reared its head at the Loceum seminar was the international aspect of our culture. This culture concentrates in the main on what has been published, exhibited or produced with a furore in New York, London, Paris or Milan, Foreigners' culture in the Federal Republic has a job holding its own against such a trend.

What should be emphasised is the vast variety of foreign culture that already exists in West Germany. It should be stressed to the general public that foreign writers and artists in the Federal Republic are not on the fringe of our enlineal and artistic life and should just

Their work should be looked upon as i part of our total cultural life. But surveys have shown that we are a long way away from this attitude.

Two years ago in Offenbuch, where 82 different nationalities live, a Torkish authoress was offered the honour of "city writer."

She was able to induce the city to allocate a minimum budget of DM2,000 for foreign literature for the city's public libraries. She said: "Something of the

work I did in Offenbach remains." That was a beginning, a drop in the ocean, but an example that should be the rule rather than the exception.

> Ivo Frenzel (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 5 March 1987)

#### Pertinent or exotic? That's the question

But there is at the same time nostalgia

Cultural contacts are reduced in the folk dancing during a special celebration day "for our foreign fellow citizens."

Contacts between German and foreign artists, particularly in the Ruhr, are more extensive.

It was clear during the seminar, at which the works of foreign women wri- Turkish dreams. ters were read, that their motives were not so much something to say hut a description of their search for identity and their nostalgia for their native country.

These motives are to be found in sociological works written by foreign

The image these writers have of their readers reveals their own situation, according to Sabine Hehenstreits of the institute for women and society, Hanover, formerly headed hy Rita Süssmuth, who is now Health Minister

Effervescent Zehra Cirak from Berlin feared that "we ask for attention from the public just because we are foreign-

She has been lucky. She left Turkey main to social aspects such as cuisine and when she was 20 and trained to be a eosme)ician.

She describes herself as a little tree that has put down roots in the damp German soil and stretched out her boughs in all directions; French equisine, hiking in Bavnria, African dancing and

Portuguese women writer Luisa Costa-Hölzl said that excessive individualism, that saw everything foreign as a disruption in Germany, prevented people learning from one another.

Dieter Deul

Frankfurier Neue Presse, 11 March 1987)



Why

Like it in Germany

Unemployment at homa

#### **■** MEDICINE

#### Rise in Berlin rate of Down's **Syndrome births**

#### STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

Berlin geneticist who noted a sharp Americase in the number of babies born in the city with Down's Syndrome after Chernobyl now rules out any idea that fallout from the Soviet nuclear power plant was the cause.

Down's Syndrome, named after J L H Down, is a genetic defect in parents which causes mentally retarded children with mongobid features. Affected bahies have three No. 21 chromosomes.

Professor Karl Sperling, a specialist at the Free University of Berlin, noticed this January, exactly nine months after the Chernobyl accident, that the numher of Down's Syndrome habies born in the city was 10 instead of the monthly average of two.

He doesn't know what the cause was, but says it was not Chernobyl. He is compiling a survey in an effort to explain the phenomenon.

Nearly every month some babies are born with the affliction: in Berlin on average two per 1,600 to 1,71ttl live hirths per month.

The actual number ranges from zero to six. Six has not been exceeded since 1980. But in January the figure suddenly increased to 11), as against two - the average - in both December and Feb-

Professor Sperting's first thought was that a genetic defect in the parents' goands could have been enused by radia-

This is a possibility, If a woman is subjected to high radiation a few days before or after an avum takes shape in her womb, and if she becomes pregnant, the baby runs a high risk of suffering from Down's Syndrome.

The father can also be the cause of contamination. He must have been subjected to a high level of radiation up to a month before conception.

Professor Sperling has since virtually dismissed this theory. Not so the media. He has two reasons for ahandoning the

First, several babies turned out to have been conceived before Chernobyl.

Second, the parents' gonads can only be damaged by direct exposure to radiation in sufficient quantity.

In Berlin the additional radiation exposure due to Chernobyl was virtually neeligible. It was, he says, roughly the same as the level parents would have been exposed to if they had been on holiday in the Black Forest at the time.

So he is now on the lookout for other reasons for this statistical peak. He has yet to find any but hopes to account for

By their he should have evaluated questionnaires he has circulated in Berlin and elsewhere in the Federal Republie. He has asked genetic laboratories and advice bureaus whether they have made similar observations.

Many mothers have their babies-tobe tested for Down's Syndrome, or trisomia 21, in the 16th week of pregnancy. Professor Sperling aims to collate and evaluate findings throughout 1986 and in the first quarter of 1987.

It isn't the first time suspicions have arisen in Berlin that nuclear fallout from Chernohyl might have affected human life at the most sensitive time in its lifecycle; as an embryo or foetus.

In the February issue of Psychologic hente magazine there were reports of an increase in a dreadful form of deformation among live births in northern Turkey; babies horn without skulls.

A Bonn health official, Günther Steplian has since learnt that this deformation has been increasing all over Turkey for some time.

Deaths of young animals whose mothers are contaminated grass have yet to be clarified, and no explanation has yet been found for a series of miscarriages and stillborn calves in the Miesbach area, a region exposed last year to a high level of Chernobyl fallout.

A Rottach-Egern environmental group, Noah's Ark, noted 2,720 healthy and 209 stillborn enlyes in the area between October 1986 and February 1987. This would be twice the normal percentage, but the Agriculture Ministry doubts whether the figures are accurate.

So convincing proof that Chernobyl fullout has seriously affected the health of man or animals in West Germany has yet to be presented.

Friedrich Ernst Stievel, a radiologist at the Radiation and Environment Research Estublishment in Neuherberg, near Munich, feels this uncertainty is unsatisfactory.

He says a close statistical check must be kept on cases of deformation and death among new-born babies so as to clearly identify the causes.

Rainer Khiting (Stutigarter Zeitung, 21 Morch 1987)

**■** THE ENVIRONMENT

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

### Steps urged to help police fight organised pollution

rise in the amount of organised en-A vironmental crime investigated mainly the disposal of toxic substances into waterways - is predicted in a report for the Bundeskriminahumt, ifederal criminal investigation depart-

The survey, by Münster political scientist Gerhard Wittkämper, says the increase will be not because there will be more crime but because fewer cases will go unnoticed and unreported.

Police statistics indicate 12,875 unreported cases a year currently coming to light, as against 2,321 cases in 1973. Professor Wittkämper was not prepared to guess how many cases went

He and his associates merely evaluated the findings of a large-scale survey in which environmental agencies. industrial experts and the media were

BKA president Heinrich Boge cited as an instance of organised environmental crime the pumping of oil tankers' bilges into the sea to avoid the east of cleansing them in port.

Offenders knew they were breaking the law. Responsibility varied in various cases. Sometimes it was the a shipowner or shipping company and in others a deckhand.

A characteristic feature of organised environmental crime is that several enlprits are involved, although there is no "Mafia" developing as with drugs or counterfeit currency.

Professor Wittkümper snid waste disposal needed to be given top priority, Industry was constantly complainting about its growing east.

There was a possibility that cutprice waste disposal contractors would become more popular. This would inerease the risk of toxic waste being dumped on normal tips instead of spe-

They might also illicitly pump toxic effluent into rivers and wnterways. One such case of organised crime could, Professor Wittkämper said, uutweigh thousands of minor offences.

Despite the increasing workload he was opposed to the iden of a special environmental offences force, although police forces should set up special units at various levels.

#### Frankfurier Rundschap

Every focal district police authorize should have an official in charge of eavironmental offences who could liabwith ecological groups and the media

Special working groups needed say ing up to improve cooperation b tween the police and environment agencies, such as factory inspectowater boards and so on.

Permanent round-table talks should he held in order to be able to read promptly and in concert.

Professor Wittkämper teli it was particularly important for police officers to be trained, and undergo further training, in environmental affairs.

The police needed an aff-roma boost in their scientific knowledge, he

Professor Eilwin Kube, BKA head of department, agrees that the police need to improve their track record in the environmental sector.

On a national average the public prosecutor stays proceedings in 70 per cent of cases where environmental offences are under investigation.

Cases are often discontinued in this way - before they even have a change of being dismissed - because the police fail to supply satisfactory evid-

Professor Kube feels the deterrent effect of penalties imposed for envirunmental offences could be heightened considerably if only the police were hetter trained and equipped.

A further improvement would, he feels, be if the "levy on (illicit) profits" allowed by the terms of the criminal code and the Minor Offences Act were to be charged more widely. Profits due to environmental of

fences can be contiseded. This has virtuully nut yet happened, Professi Kube says, He cited as a laudable example the

recent case in which a Hamburg court confiscated an Layptian-registered ship whose crew had been tound guilty " of marine pollution. Jouchim Wille

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 12 March 1985)

#### MINORITY GROUPS

No. 1269 - 12 April 1987

### Migrant workers prone to a wide range of illnesses

Meteorological stations

all over the world

supplied the data arranged in see-at-a-glance tables in these new reference

works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation,

humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency

of thunderstorms.

These figures compiled over the years are invaluable both for planning journeys

to distant countries and for scientific research.

Basic facts and figures for every country in the world form a preface to the

tables. The emphasis is on the country's natural statistics, on climate,

population, trade and transport.

The guides are handy in size and flexibly bound, indispensable for daily use in

commerce, industry and the travel trade.

Four volumes are available:

North and South America, 172 pp., DM 24.80;

Asis/Austratta, 240 pp., DM 24.80:

Africa, 130 pp., DM 24.80;

Europe/USSR, 240 pp., DM 24.80

Look it up in Brockhaus

F. A. Brockhaus, Poslfach 1709; D-6200 Wiesbaden 1

Migrant workers and their families the delivery taking over 12 hours, lever, breech births and so on. Essen sociologist Vera Görtz takes a closer look at the reasons in her Boehum University PhD thesis.

Many Turkish mothers in Germany would agree with a Turkish woman who

"When I gave birth to my first child, back home in the village, I was so ashamed of myself and determined not to give my mother-in-law cause for complaint that I didn't even groan.

"Here in Germany I was completely on my own in the maternity ward - and I sereamed a lot."

German doctors tend to dismiss this as uncooperative and uncoordinated behaviour. Dr Görtz feels it would be better to get to know how foreign workers feel about life in Germany.

The childbirth ancedote is typical in many ways. Foreign women, Dr Görtz says, feel on their own.

Many women from rural areas of Turkey are used to the extended family looking after matters. Mothers-in-law, sisters-in-law and other relatives are always present at birth back home.

They feel totally alone in a German maternity word. Fear comes to a head and inhibitious are jettisoned.

They literally lose control, Complications occur during the birth, such as

Surgery is often necessary, not to mention powerful drugs. Infant mortality is higher among migrant workers than among Germans.

cur more often with migrant workers' wives is that they make far less use of ante-natal care facilities. For every 100 German women who

consult a family planning and advice centre during pregnancy, only one foreign woman does so.

"Physical and Mental Illness among Migram Workers in the Federal Repullie of Germany" is the title of Dr Görtz's book, published by Verlag Andreas Miller. Gelsenkirchen, in which the findings of surveys of migrant workers and their families in both Germany and Switzerland are summarised.

Little research has been done on this subject. It is evidently a neglected aspect of social medicine.

If Germans were to migrate to Turkey, she snys, they might well find thentselves facing similar problems. Her findings in brief are as follows:

 In some sectors migritud workers and their families have much higher illness rates than Germans.

· Accident rates are strikingly high in truffic, at work and in the home. Statisties show accidents involving inigrant

Turks One reason why these difficulties oc-

Portuguesa

Spaniards

Italians

Graeks

workers to he both more frequent and

Foreigners who want to remain in Germany

 Parasites are particularly persistent. A survey among miners showed 31.6 per cent of non-German staff to suffer from stomach and intestinal

This frequency is attributable to changes in washing and cleanliness and n cating habits.

 Migrant workers and their families are more liable to tuberculosis than Germans and, what is more, they usually contract it in Germany.

TB ocenrs when the body's immune system is weakened. Specialists in social medicine attribute its frequency among foreign residents to unaccustomed work burden, previously noknown working methods, changes in eating liabits, poor living conditions. the climate, homesickness, separation from the family and hinguage difficult-

 Migrant workers and their fantilies are twice as likely as Germans to suffer from stumach and duodenal alcers and other stomach and intestinal com-

· Migrant workers are more prone to certain mental illnesses, such as hypochondria and depression due to feeling approated. The longer they stay in Germany, the higher the percentage of men-

Findings in respect of health problems faced by migrant workers' children

#### Continued from page 1

must naturally be seen in the national context too. Willy Brandt's resignation as Party leader was to o recent either to assuage upset or to foster feelings that progress lies ahead.

Social Democrats are still licking their wounds after the eaning they touk in the general election last January. The shape of things to come may yet be apparent in later state assembly polls this

The Greens, who as the results came in felt for some time they might hold the balance of power, will have felt hung over when the final results were announced.

They have improved considerably on their previous showing at the polls after ending their uneasy alliance with the SPD, but they will not gaio further power or be able to insist on Green policies being pursued.

The Greens are out of the running in Hesse, hoist by their own strategic pe-

> Wolf Ullmann (Kleier Nachrichten, 6 April 1987)

Children at school Want to save more money Like the work in Germany Family is now here Germany Other reasons 23 are particularly alarming. TB, accidents, infections diseases, diarrhoea,

infant mortality and mental abnormalities are far more widespread than among German children.

This may, Dr Gürtz says, be due to parents feeling the demands made on them are too heavy. It may be due to children being brought up in two cul-

Migrants also invariably face problems such as acclimatisation, language difficulties, the cultural interchange. sub-standard housing and so on.

Dr Göriz has also studied the longterm effect of shift working at companjes such as Chemische Werke Hills. Hoeselt and Bayer Leverkusen and couchided that family life is rained sooner or later. She sees a connection between the

degree of control exercised on migrant workers and their families and their higher rate of mental and physical ill-

Most migrams come from countries that are less strictly organised than the Federal Republic of Germany.

They also come from imbustibilly underdeveloped rural areas with high internal over the property of combined with above-average population growth.

The Federal Republic is, in contrast, a country with a high degree of differentiation between the controls exer--cised in society.

The degree of basic controls to which most migrants are necustomed is related to needs and requirements back home, where relations were nicelya balanced.

Migrants find it hard to find their way around the social system in their host country. Harmony is destroyed as soon as the bulance starts to he shaken. And that makes them ill.

Dr Görtz feels the Federal Republic,

responsible us host country for the migrants' well-heing, must help them in their bids to integrate, to assimilate and to acculturate. It must do so not just by seeing how German society can cooperate more

closely with foreign residents. They must also be lent support in individual mental and physical illness. Dr Görtz, a sociologist specialising

in social medicine, says health policy consequences must be faced.

Treating symptoms alone is not enough. The conditions in which they arise must be studied and understood to lay the groundwork for effective prevention. Thomas Rother

(Wesideuische Allgemeine, Essen. 20 March (987)

### 220,000 suppliers of 75,000 products 'made in Germany'



Who manufectures what?

Find suppliers and products, send for quoiations, compere prices, treck down speciel buying et lower prices.

at the ready.

encyclopaedia:

Products, including 9,000 trade marks, are arranged alphabetically, complete with

A telephone number is listed for 1,400 pages A4, indexed in

English end French. Prica: DM98.44 poat frae in Germeny, DM 107 clf abroad.

Order direct from us or from your regular bookseller



**DAV-Verlagshaus** Posttach 11 03 20 D-6100 Darmstadt Federal Republic of Germany

Tal.: (0 61 511 3 91-0

sources of supply, cut costs by

This is a reference work every buying depertment should heve

Easy to use, just like en

menufacturer's or supplier's

each supplier.

Air mall extre.

Rainhard Walmar... the father.

There is a 5tt-metre queue of people L waiting to get into the Landgericht at Fulda, but they won't get in because the public gallery is already full.

Inside, photographers battle for position. There are three television teams and there are microphones everywhere. Sixty journalists sit at the press tables with pens drawn.

The object of the attention in courtroom 57 is a small, pale, mousy woman accused of murdering ber two daughters, Karola, 5, and Mckinje 7.

The prosecution says they had been respectively strangled and suffocuted between 11 am and midday on the fourth of August last year, a Monday.

The accused, Monika Weimar, says they were killed by her husband, Reinhaid, either the previous evening, Sunday, or in the early hours of Monday

That was her second version. Her first, which she says was to protect her husband, was that she had last seen the children alive and well and playing as she left to go shopping on the Monday morning. They had then disappeared.

A huge search was mounted, it involved the police, the fire brigade. American soldiers, Federal horder palice, helicopters, dogs and 150 civilians including Herr and Frau Weimar.

On the afternoon of the seventh of August, the Thursday, a bus driver found Melanie's body in a parking area near a mine slag heap. An hour and a half later, a police pairol found Karola's

The discovery brought horior to the cast Hesse centre of Philippsthal (pop: 5,(100). No children were sent to school the next day. Friday. It was to have been Melanic Weimar's first day at school.

The prosecution's ease is difficult because it relies heavily on circumstantial evidence. Because of this, speculation is rife and feelings are running high. The established facts of the case are few.

It is not disputed that on the Sunday evening, the third of August, Monika Weimar went to a disco called "Musikparadies", in Bad Hersfeld, with her boyfriend, an American soldier called Kevin Pratt. They had uften gone there

She had got her children ready for bed about 8 pm, let them watch television and then had left them both in the living room with their father.

Most of the rest is in dispute. Frau Weimar says when she left the house on Sunday night, it was the last time she snw the children alive.

Frau Weimar spent an enjoyable evening with Mr Pratt. She drank perhaps more than she usually does, four or five glasses of eider and three or four glasses of sehnapps.

**■** CRIME

### Mother charged with killing daughters aged 5 and 7

In August lust year, two small girls were murdered in the little east Hesse town uf Philippsthal. Karala Weimar, 5, Ind. been strangled and her sister, Melunic, I, lind sufficented, probably by the use af enshion or pillow. The mother, 28car-old nursing aid Monika Welmar, plannes the father. The pruseenthr helieved her, but nut everyhody did. The rnsecutor was pulled off the case and

About one in the morning, when the disco closed, she went with Pratt to a disused factory building where they slept together. About 3 am she dropped Mr Pratt off in front of his barracks and by 3.20 am was back home again.

She found her husband, she says, sitting bem forward crying on Karola's bed. She knew as soon as she touched the children that they were dead. Her husband had said, "Now neither of us will get the children,"

She says she went to bed, heard a ear drive off and a car return. Then her husband had come into the room and had told her where he had taken the hodies.

She got up at 9 on Monday, drave into town to gu shopping. About 11 am she went to try and find the place where her husband had left the hodies. After a long search she says she found Melanie's body. She sat, shucked, in her ear for 1tt or 15 minutes and then drove back home. She got there about 2.10 pm.

Then she took part in the police search. She had said nothing about finding the body because she wanted to contique protecting her husband, who was also acting as If he was searching.

She put forward this second version ulter a witness came forward identifying the Weimar car as being at the parking area that Monday morning. The proseention say that this is when she killed the children.

Fran Weimar transmits an air of insignificance. She is small, pallid and inconspicuous, the sort of person who never stands out. This radiating insipidity and almost indefinable plainness probably provokes protective feelings

You get the feeling that she has never hnd a great deal of happiness in her life. Perhaps she has not even expected any. She got married at the age of 20 to

nlleges that she wanted to get rid of the children so she would be free to go to America with her boyfrlend, Kevin Pratt, a 23-year-nld Gl. Achim Zons is following the cuse in the courthouse at Fuldu, it town in Hesse, north of Frankfurt. He takes up the story for the Süddentsche

unother uppointed. Eventually Montku

Weimir was churged. The prosecution

Reinhard Weimar, who is still her husband. But be has never been her great love. Possibly she was afraid she might not find anyhody else.

She was born in Hilmes, grew up in Röhrigshof, which is right next to Philinpsthal, in the house she still lives in. She went to Grundschule (primary school) and Hauptschule (secondary school), left school and learni domestic science, then spent a year as a nursing aid. She passed all her examinations with overage results.

In 1976, she began work in a hospital in Hünfeld. In 1978 she married Weimar whom she had met in a disco. In 1979 Melanie was born and in 1981 Karola, She says both children were wanted

The state prosecutor, Hans Wachter, speaks precisely, londly and bitingly. He tends to be caustic. You get the feeling that he wants to drive the accused into a

Perhaps it is an understandable alm when you think about the case, think that he wants to justify his appointment in place of a colleague, and when you consider the enormous public outery surrounding the affuir.

But he doesn't make a Imppy impression. He appears to be inattentive, he gets questions mixed up, and inadvertently introduces comic elements into the proceedings.

"So you mean to say," he asked the accused, "that every normal person can conth hair and tie plaits? I con't." Wachter is hald.

The head of the bench, judge Klaus Bormuth, puts his questions very softly and very pertinently. Only slowly do you begin to notice the eocoon that he is spinning around Frau Weimar.

Why on that evening of Sunday and Monday had she not rung up her sister or her mother? How was it that she

#### Continued from page 5

past and present. There will also, Inevitably, be a fireworks display.

The Senate has stopped short only at a historic procession so as to avoid parallels being drawn with the 700th annivry celebrations stage-managed for propaganda purposes by the Nazis in

West Berlin organisers wryly note that their counterparts on the other side of the Wall are unperturbed by such parallels and plan just such a major pro-

In East Borlin the authorities are immune to such criticism. The workers' and neasants' state has always put to good use traditions of German history it felt it could benefit from.

So in East Berlin there will be a military tattoo - just as there will be a procession headed by the "Captain from

Köpenick," a figure of anti-military fun if ever there was one.

In other respects the programmes of events in both halves of the city at times read as though they had copied from

There are exhibitions, funfairs, festivities and fireworks displays in East and

In East Berlin there is the Fifth Honey Show in Karlshorst, while in the West Spandau is hosting a festival of bards and folkore.

East Berlin is holding the 33 NOC Swimming Festival, while West Berlin has spent DM3m on starting this year's Tour de France cycle race in the city.

The Piccolo Teatro di Milano, guesting in the West, will compete with the Teatro Stabile di Roma in the East. Dieter Stäcker

(Deutsches Aligemeines Sanniagshla)1. Hamburg, 22 March 1987)



could simply go shopping the following

And also, she arrived home at 328 am on the Monday morning, she had said. She had spent 10 minutes in the children's room and 15 minutes make bedroom. She had heard the sounds the car driving off and 30 to 4tt m nutes later the sound of it repurning again. According to her evidence, is must have been between 4.15 am and

"Was it light?" asked the indge. Frau Weimar paused for a long time. "I don't believe so," she eventually teplied hesitantly.

On the fourth of August 1986, the sun rose at 5.53 am. Much later.

You also notice only slowly that his questions are the questions of a man who doesn't understand the behaviou of the accused woman and perhaps doesn't even y aid to.

Irridence was produced that Her Welmar had collapsed one morning alter he had set out for work. Tests had revealed traces of psychiatric drags He had denied taking any drugs. Fran Weimur, a norsing aid employed by a hospital, denled having given him any.

The judge can't imagine that a man would take a pill, collapse on the way to work and later be found helpless Why? Because a man wouldn't do that sort of thing?

Why does he find it so bard to in agine that the accused should wanprotect her husband? The husbatwith whom she has had arguments and more arguments and who had his her? "It's just a question," said the judge." and changed the subject. One of many: such questions.

There are many points that are ur clear and remain unclear. Monika Wer mar has two - or perhaps even thre - versions of that day; the first, which she says was to protect her hushard because she had guilty leelings about the way she had been behaving; the second, when she decided that protest ing her husband was only bringing danger to hersell.

And the third - in as lar as it do esn't caincide with one of the other two - is the truth.

Monika Weimar will need to be tight on the bull for the next 21 days of at (the decision uself isn't doe to be handed down until August 7), There are an awful lot of questions still tobput and an awful lot of answers sille he found.

Why did she say this then and that now? Why did she do that then? What did she intend here? She sits there is courtroom 57, vulnerable and alone.

Achun Zons (Suddenische Zeitung Munich, 28 March 1981) ■ HORIZONS

No. 1269 - 12 April 1987

### Youth village scheme begun by minister who wanted to act, not preach

Professor Arnold Dannenmann, founder of the Christian Youth Villages of Germany, is 80, Forty years ago, he founded the first village. Fodar there are 121 looking after 82,000 children and employing 3,2tm full-time teachers, social workers and instructors.

The villages are Germany's largest. independent organisation providing young people with school and rocationat training. They are neither supported by the state nor dependent on any one

In 4tt years almost 1.3 million children have been helped. Almost 9,000) from the six special schools have taken the Abitur, the university entrance examination.

The organisation's motto is: "No one should go unenred for." This means that boys and girls who linve a disadrantage of one kind or another are given a home. but not just the unlucky.

The highly talented are accepted so they can learn to use their abilities to help others.

The Premier of Baden-Württemberg, Lothar Spath, said in a speech at an occasion in Stittgart to mark Professor Dannenmann's birthday, that this clite was also encouraged. He rhetorically asked: "Why is that wrong?"

Arnold Dannenmann, the son of a cahine)-maker from Faurudan, near Göppingen, studied philology and theology. He became a minister but wanted to act more than preach. The Nazis did not allow him to do anything. After the war. Dannenmann's chance came.

He founded in Norton Camp in Britain the first German university for prisoners-of-war. Prisoners with the Abinor could study two semesters. The qualificmions were later recognised in Ger-

Danuenmann's first village was at Kaltenstein Castle, bear Vaihiogen, on the Env. In 1947, he gathered roung people without a home, without parents and withou aim at Stuttgart Hauptbolinbof (main station) and they all marched the 25 kilometres to the castle. The village is still there.

The interests of these Youth Villages were extended further. They took in refogees from East Germany, emigrants from East Europe, boat people, the children of guest workers and people seeking asylunt.

They also offered a home and train-

Duration: ona hour

0 40 / 56 45 23

For further information please contact:

Welcome on board

Enjoy a fascinating trip around Hamburg port, Germany's largast. Wa will show

you modern, high capacity cargo terminals, locks and canals, shipyards and docks,

the famous old red brick warehouse area (Spaicharatedt) and many vessals.

You will asil in a comfortable (gamütlich), heated pleasure boat navigated by an

experianced captain. You will hear a professional live commentary in English.

Point of dapartura: Landungsbrückan pier No. 1

Specialists for English-apeaking visitors to Hamburg

Bernd Gerz · Von Elckan-Str. 13a · 2000 Hamburg 54

BG Travel agency

Tima of departure: daily 11.15 am 1.15 pm 3.15 pm 5.15 pm

#### Frankfurter Allgemeine

ing to aggressive, homeless youngsters who had furned to crime, and the men-

Danuenmann said: "We also had, of course, quite normal young people who attended the Youth Villages and our

Other guests in Stuttgart for the oceasion were the Speaker of the Bundestag. Philipp Jenninger; the vice-president of the Constitutional Court, Roman Herzog; and the former Prime Minister of Baden-Württemberg, Hnns Filbinger.

Spith said that Dannenmann's phiosophy included human freedom that was so often misinterpreted in our soelety to mean a right to do as you please. He followed the injunction "Love thy

He said Dannenmann was not just coneerned with putting a roof over young peaole's heads, but took them in to open up for them now chances in life. The Villages trained them and gave them a sense of values for the reulities of life.

Thousands of young people had been trained in the Villages and their talents and skills had been a valuable contribution to our economy. They were, furthermore, prepared to take on respon-

Our times, said Spath, needed the erentive optimism that Dunneumout has shown us.

A marks to every baby born in his

man who offered to give 1,000

town in a 15-month period has had to Wilhelm Rademacher, a 79-year-old retired businessman from Fatdbach, on the Main, made the offer in an effort to boost the sluggish German birthrate.

The first baby to benefit between 15 July 1985 and 31 December 1986 was still in its mother's tuning: Frau Renate Spielmann didn't believe it when she was told that when the child was born, a sarings account with 1,000 marks would be opened in its name.

Herr Rademacher told Faulbach Mayor Hieser of his plan in a letter in May 1985. The mayor announced the

During the celebrations in Stuttgart ample proof was given that the Villages are not just concerned with fringe groups, but also with talented young The 14-year-old violinist Ai-Latiea

mother Yugoslav, did not have the means to continue her musical studies when her father suddenly died. She could not expect anything from

Honda, whose father was Japanese and

the state but the Youth Villages organisation promised to help her. She has since won a nationwide competition for violinists. She played in

Stutigari and her performance was

greeted with considerable applause. In a short speech during the eclebratiuns Professor Dannenmann expressed his thanks to his colleagues. who did not work according to the eight-hours-n-day rule but were avail-

able when they were wanted." He said that there was still a lot to be done. The children of divorce, for instance, needed help. There were 80,0000 of them and the figure was increasing.

To mark the jubilee a relay race was initiated, starting from the most northerly Youth Village at Eckernförde on the Baltie and the most southerly in Berchtesgaden, meeting in Bonn.

Sponsors were asked to give "kilometre donations". The money collected will be used to nid asthmatic children. The first kilometre was covered straight away - by Herr Spath.

Alfred Bekr (Penakturier Affgeweine Zeitung Tue Dejuselikuol, 27 Mareli 1987)

water to face fire brigade

Children in hot

n experiment in juvenile punish-A ment has been introduced in the centre of Frechen (pap: 42,000) near Cologne. Children caught committing offences such as stealing from shops will now have to face not the police but the

For 10 years, the North Rhine-Westphalian Justice Department has been trying to devise a way of dealing with young, first-time offenders without bringing them before a court of law. The intention is to help rather than punish.

There has long been doubt about the effectiveness of arrests and fines. Experts say experiments have shown that social involvement is more effective

The usual pattern is that the police are called in when a young offender is caught and this untomatically leads to the involvement of the public prosecutor.

But in the Frechen model, first offenders face the fire brigade. The fire brigade alerts the youth authorities and then takes the child to its parents and discusses possible ways of helping.

This can take the form of community work or attendance at special classes.

Already results can be seen; in 14 months 58 children have been handled under the system, including 28 girls. So far there has been only one case where a further offence has been committed.

There has been only one hitch one shop employee who had not been told about the system called in the police and laid a clurge

(Mestilentsche Allgemeine, L. sen. 21 March 1987)

Man gave each new baby 1,000 marks

Baby Bonus, as it was quickly called in the town, in the local government ga-

Rademacher, an industrial chemist by training, said he wasn't happy about the declining hirth rate in Germany.

Because the children of today will be paying for the pensions of people tomorrow he decided to do something about the problem. He was already highly critical about the government's family policies.

Herr Rademacher takes the view that if the state and society helieve that somtheir first child, and the extent of the help offered should not be too limited. He said: "I wanted to do something

that others could imitate and perhaps give one ur two politicians pause for thought." One man, the father of two and with three grundchildren, said that the hahy

Faulhach, because the community is in itself very go-ahead. Along with an incorporated neighhouring locality Faulbach has a population of 2,5ti0, an elementary and secondary modern school, a swimming baths,

22 asociations with five association club

houses, seven pubs, a doenic dentist, baker, butcher, a shoe shop and a grocery store, and next year a pharmacist is to open in the town.

There are two churchs in the maid street, the one is old, walled in with typical red sand-stone in disrepair.

The concrete houses opposite show that the people of Faulbach have taken to heart the signs of the times and accepted progress.

And the town was not entirely dead. by fact that morning there was an accident in Faulbach. A car skidded on the snow-covered road and crashed into a brewery truck.

Mayor Flieser said that for some time the town had been doing well and pointed to the increase in the Fauthach population. The birth rate had been above the national average for some time, not just over the past 18 months.

In the ten-heetare industrial zone ething must be done to reverse the dee- there were now 350 jobs, some of them lining hirth tate then young martieds in the foodstuffs factory that Radeshould be helped as soon as they have macher used to run, but which he had

Herr Rademacher came from Walsrode on the Lüncherg Heath to Faulhach in 1934. He set up his factory in the town after the war. He is well known as an industrious, conviviol, generous man.

He snid that he had had the idea for honus had not been so important for the baby bonus while he was out hiking. Even his wife was surprised when he spoke about it when he got back

Herr Rademacher has been made an honorary citizen of Faulbach.

Martin Geier (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 27 March 1986)

